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THE

AMERICAN FARMER.



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"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. VI.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER, 1850.

No. 5.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Maryland State Agricultural Society,

HELD IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, ON THE 23d, 24th and 25th OCTOBER, 1850.

The *Third Annual Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition* of this truly patriotic association, was held at its beautiful grounds in Carroll's Woods, located in the south western part of our city, a little south of the Frederick Turnpike, and within our corporate limits, on the 23d, 24th and 25th ultimo. *Wednesday*, the 23d, was devoted to the preliminary arrangements of the association and the several committees. Since the last annual meeting, the spacious *LADIES SALOON*, eminently adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, had been considerably improved and extended, and we do the fair patrons of this part of the exhibition but sheer justice, when we say, it was well filled with the products of the *dairy*, the *orchard*, the *garden*, and those rare elaborations of woman's skill and genius, which at once add to the comforts and adornments of home. The *floral* department was under the superintendence of Mr. *John Feast*, who is so extensively known throughout this and the adjoining States, as a scientific florist, and whose taste is as widely appreciated.

On *Thursday* the 24th, the arrangements having been completed, the gates of the exhibition grounds were thrown open for the general reception of visitors, and at an early hour in the morning, every avenue and street were thronged with anxious crowds wending their way, in all sorts of conveyances, to the Fair—and such continued to be the case throughout the entire day—for numerous as are the private and public carriages belonging to our city—numerous as are those belonging to private gentlemen in the surrounding country—they were all more than called into requisition by the continued avalanches of people, who, at all hours of the day, were seeking mediums of conveyance.

The enclosures comprise some five or six acres, and never, we think, were an equal quantity of acres better filled, whether numbers or the character of the visitors be considered. The attendance of both sexes on the second day, was as numerous as

distinguished for intelligence and generous bearing. All seemed to be animated by the same noble motive—the enjoyment of the triumphs of agriculture—and all were gratified, for those triumphs were complete. Every department of the Fair was well represented, not only from Maryland, but from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and from other members of our great Republic of commonwealths; and from the dense array of elegant equipages which surrounded the grounds, showed that the intense interest felt had brought out the elite of the adjacent country. We venture the assertion, that no meeting of the season has brought together a greater or more enlightened body of men or lovelier women. At the latter display we were the more pleased, as it demonstrated that an impulse had been awakened in that sex, whose countenance and presence imparts strength and power to every cause of their espousal, and never fails to nerve the arm of man in the achievement of purposes of high and noble intent.

The display made by the beautiful Devons of George Patterson, Esq. of Carroll Co. was the theme of admiration of every visitor—it formed perhaps the most interesting portion of the Exhibition—there were two yoke of Oxen in this herd, which, we think, it would be difficult to rival in this or any other country. The herd of the honored President of the Society, also elicited the highest encomiums—as did the fine stock of Messrs. Holcomb, M'Henry, Dobbin, Ridgely, and others—the Sheep department also, was probably never surpassed—the display of Horses fully made amends for the meagre show of last year—and of Swine, Poultry, &c. it was all that could be desired. We shall notice more particularly these departments hereafter.

The display of Agricultural Tools, Agricultural Implements, and labor saving machinery, was truly large and imposing, and we are justified by those who attended the N. Y. State Fair, at Albany, in stating, that it exceeded in magnitude and variety,

that which graced that patriotic association's grounds. This is saying much, but we feel proud in making the avowment, as it reflects a degree of credit worthy of appreciation upon the mechanical genius, skill, and enterprise of our own mechanics and artisans, as well as upon those of our neighboring States, who honored the Fair with so many trophies of their industry and ingenuity.

We were pleased to find our ingenious townsman, Mr. Obed Hussey, upon the ground, with his unrivalled Reaping and Mowing Machine, eliciting the approving opinion of agriculturists. This was the more creditable to him, as by the laws of the association, he could not be a competitor for the premium, having already been awarded one last year.

We noticed, with equal pleasure, the presence of that Napoleon of Mechanical genius, Mr. George Page, who had upon the ground his nation-renowned Saw Mill, knocking off planks as rapidly as thought, and as beautiful and evenly as it is possible for machinery to reduce the trees of the forest into plank and scantling. We saw on his grounds, six planks that had formed part of a cargo of boards sent here for sale by Messrs. Coder & Peterman, of Hughesville, Lycoming Co., Pennsylvania, which had been manufactured by one of Page's Mills.—These planks were justly admired, and well they might be, for they were splendidly cut.

Mr. Page's Saw Mill was alternately worked by his own Horse-power, and by a newly invented Portable Engine, manufactured by Mr. McKinsty, of Washington, under the auspices of the Hon. Mr. Calvert, the president of the association, and Mr. Carroll, of Howard District, an admirable invention. Page's Horse-Power, like Hussey's Reaper and Mower, was excluded from the privilege of a premium, owing to its having been previously awarded one, but was universally admired for its strength and efficiency. As an evidence of this fact, we will mention, that the Hon. Thomas Shriver, Mayor of Cumberland, and president of the company now engaged in constructing a plank road from Cumberland, Md., to West Newton, on the Youghiogony River, Pa., was so delighted with the performance of the Horse-Power and Saw Mill, that he bought them on the ground, for his company, having, as we learn, purchased ten of the Saw Mills for the same purpose. This is high commendation, coming as it does from so competent a judge as Mr. Shriver, and one so judicious and discreet withal.

Our excellent fellow-citizens and distinguished Agricultural Implement makers, Messrs. Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Ezra Whitman, Jr., C. H. Drury, Hambleton & Didier, Abraham G. Mott, and others, beside a host of others from other States, (whose offerings we shall notice more particularly in our next,) were out in their strength. Their collections of machinery were numerous and varied, embracing every branch of the industrial pursuit of husbandry. To say that these gentlemen won golden opinions, is but to pronounce a well deserved eulogy, for their various articles of machinery were all that human skill, directed by good heads and cunning hands, could make them.

The Ploughing match, which is at all times one of the most interesting scenes upon such occasions, upon the present one, was rendered highly so, by the excellent management of the Committee, to each of whom a full measure of credit is due, and was awarded upon the ground by the numerous and highly delighted spectators. As might be expected

from the presence of so dense a crowd, in their anxiety to see all, encroachments were frequently made within the lines, but these, owing to the urbanity and gentlemanly bearing of the marshals on horseback, were remedied with promptness by the spectators, who, in retracing their steps, acknowledged the decorous manner by which they were compelled, and resumed their proper positions in a kindly and admiring spirit. The Marshal of the Ploughing Match, M. Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot, performed the duties assigned him in a manner highly creditable to himself and the Society.

The Third, and last day, was devoted to the delivery of the Address, and the premiums. Though there was a fall of rain at intervals throughout the day, and the air ungenial, the attendance was large—fewer ladies, perhaps, than on the previous one, but still, in numbers and loveliness, that sex was conspicuous, and imparted a charm to the ceremonies and scene, which every generous mind acknowledged. The Orator of the day was the Hon. WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, of Virginia. His address was conceived in fine taste, breathed the lofty inspirations of a farmer's and patriot's heart, and was delivered in the most happy manner. As we shall publish his address in our next number, we shall not forestall public opinion further than to say, it reflected honor alike upon the author, the cause of agriculture, and upon his native State, which may well be proud of such a son. Its teachings are instructive, and we hope will be well studied, in order that they may sink deep into the agricultural mind.

The late period of the month in which the Exhibition was held, precludes our doing but little more than giving these general remarks, and accompanying the same with the reports of the several committees, appointed to award the premiums of the Society.

The duties which devolved on us, in our official connexion with the Society, during and since the Show, together with the limited time and space allowed us, has prevented us from rendering justice to many persons and things connected with the same, and also from preparing the proceedings of the Society—all of which we hope to be able to give attention to in our next No.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Maryland State Agricultural Society.

ANNUAL MEETING, Oct. 22d, 1850.

Hon. Chas. B. Calvert, Pres't., took the Chair, at the appointed time, and called the Society to order.

Letters from the President of the U. States and members of the Cabinet—and also from the Governor elect of the State, were received, and on motion of Dr. Wharton, referred to the Committee on Invitations.

A motion to fill up any vacancies which may have been made in the list of Judges was adopted—and various amendments were made to the list, in accordance therewith.

Mr. M. Goldsborough moved that any vacancies which may be found to exist on the meeting of the Judges, be filled by the Marshals—which was concurred in.

Mr. Dobbin moved that the Society tender to the Editorial Convention, now in session, an invitation to visit the Exhibition—which was concurred in.

Mr. Dobbin also moved that the Society tender to the delegates from other Societies, and who may visit our Exhibition, every facility—which was concurred in, and the Committee on the Reception of Strangers directed to carry out the wishes of the Society.

Mr. W. W. W. Bowie moved that the premium list for Grade Cattle be placed on the same footing with the other classes—which was concurred in.

Mr. Bowie also offered the following resolution, which was likewise concurred in:

Resolved, That a premium of \$5 be awarded for the best Colt or Filley between 2 and 3 years old.

Mr. O. Horsey, from the Committee on the Dinner, reported that arrangements had been made with Mr. Kennedy for the same, and that the dinner would be served up to members at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the Show grounds.

Mr. Kimmell, of Frederick, moved that the exhibitors of agricultural implements be required to place the price of each article on the same. Mr. K. subsequently withdrew his motion, which was renewed by Mr. Cox, of Carroll.

After some debate thereon,

Mr. Hall, of Montgomery, moved as a substitute that each implement maker be requested to have a Catalogue to each class of articles.

Mr. J. Carroll, Jr., of Baltimore Co, then moved that the subject be referred to the next quarterly meeting of the Society—which was concurred in.

Col. Ware moved that the gentlemen appointed Judges, who may not be members, be furnished with the badges of the Society—which was concurred in.

The Society then adjourned to to-morrow evening. [The proceedings of the subsequent meetings of the Society will be published in our next.]

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Class No. 1.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 1, beg leave respectfully to report: That they spent two mornings in examining the numerous and fine implements on the ground, which was highly creditable to our mechanics, and displayed their great skill and ingenuity.

The plough is certainly the most useful and important of all implements to the farmer. But there was some difficulty in deciding on the best; as a plough that will suit well in some sections of our country, will not answer in others. They have endeavored to select those that would suit generally the different soils, and do work with the greatest economy. They have awarded the premiums of their class as follows:

The best double horse Plough, exhibited by Ezra Whitman, Jr.—Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Eagle, No. 3—\$8.

The best single horse Plough—the Wiley—by R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., \$5.

The best Cultivator, to Ezra Whitman, Jr., \$4.

The best Harrow, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., expanding and hinge, \$4.

The best Roller, to Ezra Whitman, Jr., \$4.

Mr. Jas. F. Reasin, of Darlington, Harford Co., Md., had on the ground an instrument that could be attached to any plough, (called the Patent Plough Shear Cleanser, lately patented,) which they consider very useful, and recommend it to the attention of the discretionary committee, as deserving a premium.

All which is respectfully submitted,

N. GOLDSBOROUGH, WILLIAM COAD,
HENRY AISQUITH, JOHN C. CLARK.

By virtue of power given by the Society to the

different committees since writing the above, to award discretionary premiums, we bestow a premium of \$5 to the above described Plough Cleanser.

REPORT ON IMPLEMENTS, CLASS NO. 2.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 2, beg leave to report: That they were highly gratified with the number and variety of articles exhibited under this head, but regret that there was no competition for several premiums that were offered. There was no wagon, wagon gear, horse cart or cart gear offered for premiums.

As the drilling of grain is engaging the almost universal attention of the agricultural community, the committee paid especial attention to the Drill, and were highly pleased to find so many and such excellent machines entered for competition. The committee believing that simplicity of construction and moderate prices, are subjects that must be considered in determining upon the utility of any agricultural implement, and its general adaptation, to agricultural purposes, have directed their attention to these points, in deciding upon the merits of the Drill.

The committee take great pleasure in noticing the handsome and extensive collection of Agricultural Implements exhibited by Messrs. Hambleton & Didier, two young gentlemen, who have recently commenced business in Baltimore. Also the display made by Col. Atlee, of New Windsor, Carroll County, Md.

The committee, after a careful examination, award the following premiums, viz:

For the best Drilling Machine for grain, to Louis Moore, \$15.

For the best Broadcast Machine, to Martin Goldsborough, for Seymour's patent Broadcast Seeder, \$15.

For the best Drill for corn, to Wm. H. Carr, for Crossdale's patent Seed Drill.

For the best Mowing or Reaping Machine, to Mathew McKeever, Va., \$8.

For the best Horse Rake, to William Johnson, Pa., \$4.

For the best Ox Yoke, to Sinclair, Maynard & Co., \$2.

For the best Grain Cradle, to Sinclair, Maynard & Co., \$2.

The committee, in conclusion, deem it an act of justice to notice the great improvement made by S. & M. Pennock in their Drilling Machine, especially the improvements made in the points, by which they may be extended when worn, and reversed when one end is worn off.

They would also recommend Seymour's Grain Drill to the consideration of farmers, as combining simplicity of construction and the capability of being altered from a Drilling to a Broadcast Machine.

The Reaping Machine exhibited by Mr. Obed Hussey, possesses intrinsic value, but was excluded from competition from its having taken the premium last year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. J. HALL, JNO. STABLER,
W. C. CALVERT, THOS. LANDSDALE,
C. HOSKINS, GEO. F. BROOKE.

REPORT ON IMPLEMENTS, CLASS NO. 3.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 3, most respectfully report: That they have carefully examined all the articles of this class pro-

pared for examination, and award the premiums as follows:

They would have awarded the first premium for Sweep Horse Power, Thresher and Separator, to Mr. McKeever, of Winchester, Va., or to George Page, of Baltimore, (both of whose machinery seem to the committee to be of equal merit,) but both having taken the first premiums of the Society, are excluded by the rules from competition now, except to receive the testimony of the committee and the Society of their continued superiority. The committee, therefore, give such testimony, in lieu of the first premium; as likewise, for the same reason, to Chas. H. Drury, for the 2d premium.

For the best Sweep Horse Power, the second premium to Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Baltimore city.

For the best Railway Horse Power, the Society's highest prize, to Ezra Whitman, Jr., of Baltimore city. This is for the machine with wooden rollers, which the committee, for several reasons, thought preferable.

The committee call the attention of the Society to a very splendid Railway Power, got up by Mr. Whitman in a superior style, for exhibition at the great Industrial Exhibition to be held in London next year.

For the best Hay and Straw Cutter, the Society's prize to Robert Sinclair, Baltimore city—Green's patent.

For the best Corn Sheller, to E. Whitman, Jr. For the best Corn Stalk Cutter and Grinder, to E. Whitman—Rogers' patent.

For the best Corn and Cob Crusher, to Robert Sinclair, Baltimore city.

For the best Pump by horse power, to J. L. Gatchell, of Md.

For the best Smut and Cleaning Machine, a discretionary premium of \$2, to G. J. Wilson, of Winchester, Va.—Young's patent.

For the best Stave Machine, a discretionary premium of \$2, to Isaac Crosset, of Vermont.

For the best Shingle Machine, a discretionary premium of \$2, to James McGowan—Wood's patent.

Having examined a model of a Separator exhibited by Wm. Pierpont, of N. J., the committee recommend it to the favorable consideration of farmers and mechanics generally, but do not feel at liberty to award a premium to a model.

The committee were not aware till the last moment, that the Saw Mill of Mr. Page should come under their consideration. This machine seems to have attracted, we may say, almost universal attention for its admirable performance, both when propelled by his very excellent horse power, as well as by steam, and award it a discretionary premium of \$20.

L. W. WASHINGTON,
J. F. SHAW,
O. R. FUNSTEN.

REPORT ON STEAM ENGINE.

The committee to whom was referred the examination of the best Portable Steam Engine, applicable to agricultural purposes generally, report,

That steam as an auxiliary to many purposes of agriculture has been known for many years and has been applied in many ways on the farm, but it has always been in connection with stationary engines attached more or less to the farmstead; and it is stated that from the fine elevations around Edinburg more than 100 steam engine stacks or chimneys may

be observed as the land-marks of the farm, giving a peculiar feature to the landscape. Admirable as this propelling power has proved for the purposes of the farm, it is believed that it will in a great measure be superseded in usefulness by the Steam Locomotive, susceptible of being moved by 4 or 6 horses at any time from farm to farm, from field to field, from wood to wood.

When we take into calculation the labor and waste of stacking grain, of threshing it on the dirt floor, or hauling to a distant barn, the injury by weather, by vermin, or other causes, it is believed that a Locomotive capable of threshing and cleaning the grain with one of the improved threshers, will save more than the cost of its preparation for market.

The risk of fire from stationary engines, where the grain is placed in or near the barn, is obviated by a locomotive, which being placed near water in any field, will receive the grain from the teams, leaving the straw to be put up in convenient ricks, for the winter feed of cattle. By the erection of temporary sheds the manure may be made in or contiguous to the fields where it is intended to be used, thus saving much of the heavy hauling on the farm. It is believed that if sufficient teams are kept to supply the grain in the straw, from 500 to 1000 bushels of wheat may be thrashed and cleaned ready for market, per day.

There are many and various uses to which it may also be applied, which every farmer with any experience, without the aid of suggestions from this committee, will be able to supply in his own way suited to his own requirements, a few only of which are here enumerated. Placed alongside of a corn house it will shell and prepare for market in a few hours many thousand bushels. If fodder is wanted to be cut up and steamed for cattle, it is ready for the work. Is plank wanted for building or repairs, or for plank fencing or posts, it can be placed in the woods, and with the aid of one of Page's portable saw-mills, saw from 3 to 5000 feet per day, and afterwards saw up the slabs into cord wood. For the construction of plank roads it will prove invaluable. Placed in the midst of the timber on the line of the road, it will saw a large quantity per day, and save the heavy cost of transportation.

In fine, there are so many and great advantages accruing from its use, employing while at work all the horse, ox and man power on the estate, your committee do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as one of the most efficient and labor-saving machines of modern application.

Charles B. Calvert, of Prince George's Co. has exhibited on the ground the first Portable Steam Engine applicable to Agricultural purposes, manufactured by Wm. McKinstry, of Washington, D. C., which is believed to be the first introduced to the American public. It has given great and universal satisfaction—the gross weight without water, is 7000 lbs.; it is easily transported by 4 to 6 horses over any road, and follows the track of an ordinary wagon. The nominal power, with ordinary wood, is 6 horse, but it may be worked up to 10 horse power or more, if required. The consumption of wood per day is but half a cord of good wood, and four hundred and fifty gallons of water per day for 6 horse work.—The committee award with great pleasure the liberal premium of the Society, (\$100) to Chas. B. Calvert, of Prince George's, and look to the locomotive as about to create a new and wonderful change in agriculture.

CHARLES CARROLL,
On the part of the Committee.

REPORT ON NEAT CATTLE.

The committee on neat cattle, between 2 and 3 years old, report:

Their high gratification at the improvement in the exhibition of animals under our observation over that of the last year, in the number of competitors and of animals. They consider it an evidence of the advancing state of agriculture, and trust its continuance until competition will not be dreaded with any country. The various breeds of animals will show the various tastes and judgments of their owners; should any of their decisions have been erroneous, they trust the disappointed owners will see from their own variety of tastes and judgments sufficient cause for leniency in their complaints and condemnations; the trust has proved an arduous one, and the contestants have been sometimes so nearly equal as to cause doubts and divisions in the committee.

We award on improved Short Horns,

To Col. Charles Carroll of Howard District, 1st prize for his bull Jupiter.

To Col. Bowling of Prince George's, 2d prize for his bull Aquasco.

To Col. Charles Carroll, 1st prize for his heifer Mary.

To Mr. Aaron Clement, 2d prize for his heifer Hannah.

To do 3d prize for his heifer Massey.

FOR AYRSHIRE.

1st prize to J. Ridgely of H. for Mary.

2d do to Mr. Ramsay M'Henry, for Queen of Hungary.

3d prize to Henry Crowl for Beauty.

We notice here Mr. R. H. Hare's 2 heifers Neva and Juno, as well as Mr. Ridgely's Sally, that would merit prizes were it in our power to award them.

FOR DEVONS.

1st prize to A. B. Davis, for his bull Springfield.

2d do to Saml. Sutton, for his bull Punch.

1st do to C. P. Holcomb, for his heifer Fawn.

2d do to Col. C. Carroll, for his do Red Rose.

3d do to Saml. Sutton, for his do Red Rose.

NATIVES OR GRADES.

1st prize to John Wilkinson, for his bull.

2d do to Col. Wm. Coad, for his bull Potomac.

1st do to Saml. Sutton, for his heifer Milkmaid.

2d do to same for his heifer Star.

3d do to George E. Brooke, for his do Primrose.

The committee felt some embarrassment about the premium to Mr. Wilkinson, inasmuch as his bull was exhibited in gear, and we hesitated as to whether he came properly under our decision, and ask the Society to consider of the matter.

Here they could have closed their labors, but in the midst of them they came across a little boy 5 years old, from Fairfax county, Va., named Horace Bayley, driving in yoke two beautiful heifer calves 6 weeks old, which he had himself broken in 3 weeks; he drove them with such accuracy and they were so perfectly docile, and well broken, that forcibly it brought to your committee the recollection of the passage in the Holy Scripture, of the fiercest animal being led by a little child. Your committee without hesitation recommend unanimously to the consideration of the committee on discretionary premiums, to award to this child the best premium their duty will allow, and that it be given to himself; and would recommend to the notice of the Society this novel sight.

JOSIAH W. WARE, Ch'n.

REPORT ON NEAT CATTLE UNDER 2 YEARS OLD.

The committee on neat Cattle under two years

old, beg leave to report, that they made a thorough examination of the description of stock that came under the Class they were appointed to view, and after full consideration, determined to award the following premiums, viz:

SHORT HORNS.

For the best Bull under 2 years old, to Rev. J. M'Intire of Cecil County, for Sir Charles, 16 months old.

2nd. best Bull under 2 years old, to Chalkley Harvey, of Chester Co., Brandywine, 14½.

Best Heifer under 2 years old, to C. B. Calvert, Prince George's Co., Emma, 18 months.

2nd. best Heifer under 2 years old, to C. B. Calvert, of Prince George's Co., Roberta, 20 months.

Best Bull calf to Aaron Clement, for Sheridan, 4 months old.

2d best—No premium awarded.

Best Heifer Calf, to C. B. Calvert, for a calf 6 months old.

2d do do to D. M. Perine, for a calf 4 months old.

AYRSHIRES.

For best Bull, to Lewis Bayley, of Va., for Henry, 1 year old.

2nd. best Bull, to H. B. Chew, Md., for Blue Dick.

Best Heifer to R. M'Henry, for Alice, 21 months.

2nd. do to R. H. Hare, for Sexta.

Best Bull Calf, to R. M'Henry.

2nd. do do to same.

Best Heifer Calf, to R. M'Henry.

2nd. do do to same.

Best Heifer Calf, to R. M'Henry.

2d do do to same.

HOLSTEIN—To C. B. Calvert, the 1st premium for his Heifer.

NATIVES AND GRADES.

Best Bull, to Col. Coad of Md., for Nicholas, 11 months old.

2d do to J. Merryman, jr. of Baltimore Co. for Wander, 1 year old.

Best Heifer to L. T. Brien, of Baltimore Co. for Lass Gower, 21 months old.

2d do to Sidney G. Fisher, for Heifer 18 months old.

Best Bull Calf, Ben Bolt, to L. T. Brien, Balt. Co.

2d do to Wm. B. Dobbin.

Best Heifer Calf, to Col. Coad, for Mary, 11 mos

2d do do to Henry J. Carroll, of St. Mary's County.

DEVONS.

Best Bull to Sidney G. Fisher, for his Bull 14 months old.

2d do to Col. W. W. W. Bowie of P. George's for Expectation, 14 months.

Best Heifer to C. T. Williams, for Sally, 1 yr old.

2d do to Roger Brooke, Jr. of Montgomery Co. for Fanny, 1 year old.

Best Bull Calf to C. P. Holcomb.

2d do to same.

Best Heifer do. to C. P. Holcomb, for Jenny Lind, 8½ months old.

2d do do to G. W. Hughes of A. A. Co. for Mary Deans, 8 months old.

ALDERNEYS.

To C. B. Calvert, for his Heifer Sophia, the 1st premium for that class.

The committee would respectfully recommend to the Society, the propriety of adopting some regulations in regard to the arrangement of stock before the next annual exhibition. The confused order in which it is now arranged, all ages and breeds mixed

up together, adds greatly to the labor of the reviewing committee, and in some cases might and we doubt not would give rise to inaccurate decisions as to relative merits of competing animals. The committee are of opinion that if all the stalls on the North, West and South angles of the square, composing the show grounds, were allotted to Cattle, there would be sufficient space, if judiciously divided, to allow to each breed a separate section so as to have all of the same breed grouped together, and the divisions for different breeds might be subdivided so as to place the stock of each age to itself. They would further suggest the great necessity of separating the horses and mules from the cows. The indiscriminate mingling of all the stock on the show grounds does not only throw upon the reviewing committee great additional labor, but gives rise to great confusion, and some risk of accidents to visitors unacquainted with the grounds. By the addition of a row of stalls to run parallel to those now erected, ample room would be afforded for horses and mules, and we think that stalls designed for horses should be made larger than those now erected. To carry out the above arrangements, it would be necessary to appoint a marshal for cattle, and one for horses and mules, whose duty it would be to attend on the days designated for the reception of stock, and see that it was placed in its proper department. The committee believe that the adoption of the above changes would add convenience in the transaction of business, and give additional effect to the Exhibition; they therefore recommend them to the consideration of the Society at its first quarterly meeting.

The committee recommend to the consideration of the discretionary committee, a very fine calf, Star, 2 months old, belonging to Mr. J. B. H. Fulton, of Baltimore county.

We further recommend to the discretionary committee for their consideration, a pair of steers, Tom and Jerry, 18 months old, belonging to J. Wilkinson, of Philadelphia, well broke, and we think deserve some notice.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BEN. J. HEARD, PHILIP REYBOLD,
T. D. WHEELWRIGHT, THOMAS HUGHLETT,
GEORGE CLARK.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEAT CATTLE, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

The committee after repeated and careful inspection of all the animals which it was their duty to examine and report upon, unanimously and cheerfully awarded the following prizes, which in their opinion were well merited.

They deeply regret that the beautiful and unsurpassed herd of Devons, (more than 20 in number) the property of George Patterson, Esq., although contributed for exhibition, were not entered to compete for the prizes offered by the society; for it is truly believed, as a herd they are unequalled in this country, and have few, or no superiors, in any other.

Messrs. Calvert, Dobbin, Troup, McHenry, Sutton, Holcomb, Clement, Merryman, Chew, and others, also contributed a large number of fine and valuable animals of the Devon, Durham, Ayrshire and Holstein breeds, besides numerous specimens of Native stock of decided merit; all of which tended greatly to swell the exhibition and add to its interest, and for which the committee tender their highest commendation and sincere thanks.

In the class of Short Horns, the committee awarded the first prize to Mr. C. B. Calvert for his Bull "Gilderoy"—the third prize to Mr. John Merryman, Jr., for his Bull Darby,—the first prize to C. B. Calvert, for his Cow Flora—the 2d do C. B. Calvert for his cow Kate—3d do to Mr. Calvert for his cow Fanny.

On the Ayrshires, the first prize was awarded to John Ridgely of H., for his bull Dallas—the 2d prize to Gen. Tench Tilghman, for his bull Oxford—the 3d do to Mr. Crowl for his bull Defiance—to Mr. A. Clement, the 1st prize for his cow Flora—J. Ridgely, Esq. the 2d do for his cow Amanda—to Mr. A. Clement, the 3d do. for his imported cow Susan.

On the Holsteins—the 1st prize to C. B. Calvert for his cow Beauty—2d do to Wm. B. Dobbin, for his cow Fair Star. The awards on the Devons were to Mr. R. Brooke, the 1st prize for his bull Montgomery—to Mr. Saml. Sutton, 2d do for his bull Napoleon—to Mr. A. Bowie Davis, of Montgomery, the 1st prize for his cow Effy,—the 2d do to C. P. Holcomb for his cow Bessie, and to Mr. Roger Brooke, the 3d do for his cow Pattie.

On the Native and Grade Cattle—to Mr. Geo. E. Brooke, for his cow Eliza, the 1st prize—to Mr. Wm. Loney, 2d, and to H. B. Chew the 3d do.

The committee would recommend as worthy of the especial notice of the Discretionary Committee the cows Norah and Azalia, contributed by J. T. Troup, Esq.—also the Durham Cow Cleopatra, exhibited by A. Clement, Esq. of Philadelphia.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. THOMSON, Ch'r. Com.

REPORT ON SWINE.

The committee on swine having examined the swine offered for premiums, respectfully beg leave to report: That most, if not all that were offered for their inspection were of a very superior order. The mixed or cross breeds were inferior in no other particular except in number. They look upon the exhibition with pleasure, knowing that such specimens must stimulate the energy and scientific zeal of our countrymen in agriculture and the attendant branches of husbandry.

Whilst the committee are gratified to notice the large accessions now in comparison with the number at the annual exhibition in 1849, they regret to say, that for some of the premiums no offerings were made, whilst others of superior qualities did not come within the prescribed limits of this report.

BOARS.

They award to Wm. B. Dobbin, for his Duchess Boar, 2 yrs. old, the first premium of his grade, \$8.

They award to Robert Sinclair, Jr., for his Russian Boar, 2 years old, the second premium, \$5.

They award to Martin Goldsborough, for his Chester Boar, over 1 year old, the first premium of his grade, \$8.

They award to J. Maybury Turner, for his Berkshire Boar, 6 months old, the first premium of his grade, \$8.

They award to C. Warns, for his Chester Boar, 7 months old, the second premium of his grade, \$5.

SOWS.

They award to Jno. Wilkinson, for his Duchess Sow, 7 months old, the first premium of her grade, \$8.

They award to Clemens Warns, for his Chester Sow, 7 months old, the second premium of her grade, \$5.

They award to Clemens Warns, for his Chester Sow, 3½ yrs. old, the first premium of her grade, \$8.

They award to R. Sinclair, Jr., for his Chester Sow, 2 years old, the 2d premium of her grade, \$5.

They award to Clemens Warns, for his Chester Sow, over 1 year, the first premium of her grade, 8.

They award to Geo. Y. Worthington, for his Chester Sow, over 1 year old, the second premium of her grade, \$5.

PIGS.

They award to Jno. Wilkinson, for his Duchess Pigs, 5 in number, 4½ months old, the first premium, \$8.

They award to Clemens Warns, for his Chester and Delaware Pigs, 6 in number, 6 months old, the second premium, \$5.

SMALL BREEDS.

They award to Gus. W. Lurman, for his China Pigs, 5 in number, 3½ months old, the first premium, \$8.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
E. GOVER COX, Ch'n. CHA. HOSKINS,
EDWARD T. PACA, M. NEWCOMER.
J. C. ATLEE.

The discretionary committee on swine award to Jno. Wilkinson a premium of \$3 for a pair of superior Italian Pigs, 2½ months old.

REPORT ON SHEEP.

The committee on Sheep beg leave respectfully to report, that upon entering upon their duties, they were agreeably surprised to find the large number and superior quality of the sheep presented for competition.

There were thirty-one well filled pens, of these there were several individual animals, which the committee were assured weighed over 300 lbs. gross, one 340, and yielded an annual clip of from 15 to 18 lbs. of wool.

However gratifying the spectacle of viewing sheep of such enormous proportions, and weight of carcass and fleece, as those presented by Mr. Reybold of Delaware, and Col. Ware of Virginia—of the less bulky, though not less beautiful & symmetrical sheep of Messrs. Clement and Hood of Pennsylvania, and of Messrs. Carroll, Bowie, Dobbin, Chew, Jessup and Goldsborough of Maryland—it was nevertheless manifest that the committee had before them a task of no light or easy duty to perform.

Where merit was so general, and so equally balanced, they found it difficult to come to a decision; and if after the most patient and careful comparison, examination and re-examination, they have erred in their judgment, it is because in some instances the shade of difference was so slight, as to make it difficult to decide with perfect accuracy.

Of fine wool sheep the committee regret to report none.

Of long wool, the committee award the first premium of \$8, to Mr. Clayton Reybold, for his superior Oxfordshire Buck, 2 years old.

2d best, to Bryan Hood, for his Leicestershire Buck, a premium of \$5

1st premium for best lot of ewes, \$8 to Col. Ware of Virginia.

2d best, of \$5 to Clayton Reybold.

Mr. Hood of Pa. and Mr. Goldsborough of Md. also offered very superior lots of ewes. If Mr. Goldsborough had three equal to two of his lot, it would be difficult to decide between them. The superiority is awarded to Mr. Hood.

Best lot of Lambs to Col. Ware, a premium of \$6.

If a second and third premium were offered, we should award the 1st to Mr. Jackson of Del. and 2d to Mr. J. N. Goldsborough.

It is proper here to state, that when viewing and deciding upon Mr. Jackson's sheep, he withdrew from the committee.

Mr. Hood also had a fine lot of Lambs.

Middle Wool—1st premium of \$8 to Aaron Clement, for best South Down Buck.

2d premium of \$5, to same.

The committee recommend a third premium of \$3 to Mr. W. B. Dobbin, for his South Down Buck.

Best lot Ewes, a premium of \$8 to Aaron Clement.

2d best of \$5 to do

Best lot of Lambs, to Sydney G. Fisher, a premium of \$6.

Native or mixed wool—Best Buck, a premium of \$8 to Mr. Jessup.

Best lot of ewes a premium of \$8, to Col. J. W. Ware.

2d best, of \$5 to Col. Ware.

Mr. W. Jessup had a lot of very superior long wool sheep.

Col. Charles Carroll of Daughoregan Manor, exhibited a lot of superior ½ blood Cotswold fat wethers—also a pen of 18 months old Cotswold Bucks.

The committee would cheerfully have awarded a third premium to almost every grade, had such been offered by the Society, but none being offered, they did not feel at liberty to do so, except in a single instance where it is recommended. They however recommend that in future offerings, a 1st, 2d and 3d premium should in all instances be offered by the Society.

The committee cannot conclude this report without expressing the high gratification at the public spirited improvement manifested in this important branch of American products.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. B. DAVIS, W. H. JONES,
THOS. W. HARGIS, BRYAN JACKSON,
MARTIN F. MILEY.

Imported Sheep—Premium of \$10 for best imported Buck, to Clayton Reybold.

Premium of \$10 for best imported ewe, to Col. J. W. Ware.

Since this report was drawn up, Col. Ware has presented upon the ground a Buck and two ewes, improved Cotswold, just arrived from Europe, of such superior quality as to entitle them to the most favorable notice of this Society.

The committee unanimously and respectfully recommend for them an extra premium of \$10.

[The imported Sheep which received the first premiums last year, could not, by the rules of the Society, come in competition at this Exhibition.]

REPORT ON WORKING OXEN.

The Committee on Working Oxen and Working Cows report: That after careful examination of the animals presented to their notice they have unanimously awarded the following premiums.

First to Lewis Bailey of Fairfax Co. Va., the premium of \$15 for his 4 year old oxen.

2d to Wm. B. Dobbin of Howard District, the premium of \$8.

3d to Elisha P. Horne of Baltimore Co., for his 3 year old Oxen, the premium of \$5.

Mr. Horne presented 3 pair of oxen.

For the best yoke of working Cows, the first premium of \$15 to Lewis Bailey.

2d and 3d best, none offered.

Two pair of large, high bred, and splendid Devon Oxen were exhibited by George Patterson, Esq. of Carroll Co. Mr. Patterson declined being a competitor for premiums.

Mr. John Wilkinson of Mount Airy, Philadelphia Co. Pa., exhibited a pair of well trained working steers 16 months old, also a fine 2 year old Bull of Durham and Devon blood. This Bull was harnessed with horse harness to a cart and performed remarkably well, being very docile and manageable; the novel sight attracted much notice. Your committee being aware that those animals are often unruly and troublesome, felt gratified in seeing that they could be made to render such essential service, instead of spending their lives in idleness.

The committee would recommend him as a fit subject for a discretionary premium, and award him \$5.

And also a pair of Calves of 6 and 7 weeks old, owned by Lewis Bailey, and driven by his son, a boy of 5 years of age, a premium of \$2. The committee recommend this boy as entitled to a premium of \$3 for his superior management and manly deportment.

W. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, AARON CLEMENT,
WILLIAM JESSUP, CHALKLEY HARVEY.

REPORT ON FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The committee on fat cattle and sheep award to Amos Ewing, of Cecil Co., \$10 for a fat ox.

To Wm. C. Wilson, of Baltimore Co. \$7 for a fat ox.

To John Merryman, of Baltimore Co. \$6 for a fat ox.

To Clayton B. Reybold, of Delaware, \$8 for the best slaughtered mutton of long woolled sheep.

To Col. Charles Carroll, of Daughoregan Manor, \$8 for the best slaughtered mutton of middle wool sheep.

To Sterling Thomas & Sons, of Baltimore, \$8 for the best slaughtered mutton of native or middle wool sheep.

To Clayton B. Reybold, of Delaware, \$8 for the best lot of live mutton, six in number.

SOLON ROBINSON, Ch'm. J. M. TURNER,
GEORGE R. DENNIS, SAM'L. M. LEE,
STERLING THOMAS.

REPORT ON HORSES.

The Committee on Horses beg leave to say that it was much gratified at the fine exhibition of this noble and useful animal. The committee was at some considerable loss to award the prizes, but in the exercise of its best judgment, gave the premium to John F. Simmons, of Frederick county, for his Stallion Sampson, as the best stallion for heavy draught.

To J. C. Walsh, for the best Brood Mare for the same purpose, to his Mare Kitty.

To Charles Carroll, the premium for his Stallion Black Hawk, as the best stallion for quick draught.

To Dr. James Murray, the premium for his Mare Alice, as the best brood mare for quick draught.

To John Merryman, the premium for his Mare Lady, as the best brood mare for saddle.

To Wesley Clements, the premium for his Jack Sleepy Davy.

To Wm. Dorbacker, the premium for the best pair of Mules.

To Samuel W. Worthington, the premium for the best team of Mules.

To W. P. Houser, the premium for his Stallion Red Buck, as the best stallion for harness or saddle.

To B. W. Waters, the premium for Young Messenger, as the best colt over 1 year old.

To Master R. S. L. Walsh, the premium for colts under 1 year, for his colt Calvert.

To G. S. Holliday, the premium for Colts between 2 and 3 years, for his colt Uncle Sam.

To H. G. S. Key, the premium for his Colt, 3 years old, as the best colt of his age.

Three fine colts were exhibited for this last premium, and the scale was for some time poised between Mr. Key's colt and Dr. J. Murray's Oscar, a colt of great beauty, strength and action, but the premium was awarded to the former in consequence of his superior blood.

To Dr. Galen Napheggo the committee award the premium for his Stallion Kossuth, as the best stallion for the saddle. In doing this, the committee take pleasure in informing the Society that they have, in the last mentioned gentleman, as a member, a son of gallant but oppressed Hungary, and regret that the mighty namesake of the noble animal was denied the privilege of treading with us and his countryman this day upon "freedom's soil," and joining in the pleasures of the day.

G. W. DUVAL, DR. S. P. SMITH,
JOHN RIDGELY, W. MITCHELL,
GEO. FORBES.

REPORT ON PREMIUM ANIMALS.

The committee on premium animals award to the Durham Bull "Potomac," owned by Charles B. Calvert, Esq., the Society's premium of \$15, he being decidedly, in their judgment, the best premium Bull on the ground.

They also give to "Alberta," a Durham Cow, the property of the same gentleman, the prize \$15.

Amongst the numerous competitors for these distinctions, were Durham, Devon, Ayrshire and Holstein animals, male and female; all of high merit and honors fairly won on previous occasions; and in coming to the decision they have, would respectfully say, that in making them they leave untouched the question of which is the preferred breed, all having many valuable properties, duly esteemed and appreciated by their respective votaries. They have judged the animals as they found them, looking mainly at their fine points—productive dairy purposes, good condition, size and easy keep, as well as stock of high pedigree, and worthy of the attention of the American farmer.

Signed, JAMES W. THOMSON, Chair'n.
J. W. WARE,
WILLOUGHBY NEWTON.

REPORT ON POULTRY.

The committee to whom the awarding premiums on poultry was committed, have performed that duty, and ask leave to report the same:

To J. Maybury Turner, premium for the best pair of Turkeys, \$2.

To J. J. Bowers, premium for best pair Geese, 2.

To Luke Tiernan Brien, do do Muscovy Ducks, 2.

To Sarah Dungan, prem. for do Common do, 2.

To Wm. B. Dobbins, do do do Jersey Blues, 2.

To Aaron Clement, do do do Dorking Fowls, 2.

To Aaron Clement, do do do of other breeds, 2.

To Wm. B. Dobbins, do do do Capons, 3.

To J. J. Bowers, for largest collection of Fowls, 2.

To Thos. Gaddess, for a large do of Pigeons, 2.

BUSH. C. WASHINGTON, Ch'n.

REPORT ON FRUIT.

The committee on Fruit beg leave to make the following report—

Mr. Fulton of Baltimore, exhibited several varieties of Apples, among which were Newton Pippin, Pennock's Red, Carthouse, &c. From the same 3 varieties of Pears unnamed.

From Mr. Slingluff, of Baltimore, a superb collection of Fruits, consisting of Apples, Pears, Lemons, Oranges, Citrons, and Pomegranates. The apples embraced 48 varieties, among the most prominent were Fallow-water, Bough, Esopus Spitzenberg, Bellflower, Newton Pippin, Pennock, Fall Pippin, Winesap, Gloria Mundi, Cumberland Spice, English Redstreak, Rambo, &c.

Mr. Jas. H. Somerville presented an excellent lot of apples, consisting of 13 varieties, viz—English Red-streak, (very fine,) Bellflower, Newton Pippin, Russet, Pennock, &c.

From Col. J. M. Turner, of Baltimore, some fine specimens of the Gloria Mundi Apple.

From Mr. King of Georgetown, 3 varieties of Pears—one noble specimen unnamed, which the committee unhesitatingly pronounced to be the Duchesse de Angouleme. Also the incomparable Seckel, and one other unnamed.

From Dr. R. E. Dorsey, of Howard District, some beautiful and very delicious specimens of Pears, viz—Urbaniste, Capiaumont, Dix, and Monsieur le Cure.

From Mr. James Carroll, 14 varieties of fine Apples, unnamed.

From Mr. E. Mohler, of Baltimore, some fine specimens of the White Doyenne Pear. This is a pear of standard excellence in this latitude, but farther north is liable to blast and crack.

From Mr. H. M. Edelen of Calvert, several excellent varieties of apples; among them Newton Pippin, Seek-no-further, Bullock Pippin, Winesap, Golden Russet, Rambo, &c.

From Mr. H. B. Chew, 40 varieties of Apples, all unnamed. The committee observed among them many very fine specimens of the best keeping apples.

From Mr. John Glenn, one dozen apples of extraordinary size and beauty. This lot attracted great admiration.

From Mrs. Ellicott, a fine lot Pennock's winter.

From Mr. Martin Goldsborough, some very fine Apples, among which were Scarlet Nonpareil, Hopkins, Nonpareil, Fallwater, Roxbury Russet, Hubbardstown, Nonsuch, Baldwin, &c.

From Mr. Register, one basket of very superior English Red-streak Apples.

From Mr. J. Ridgely of Baltimore, some beautiful Lemons, Oranges, &c. This fruit was received too late for adjudication.

From Mrs. M. Ellicott, a basket of very large Chesnuts.

Premiums awarded for Fruit.

For the best and greatest number of choice varieties of Apples, the committee award a premium of \$5 to Mr. Jesse Slingluff of Baltimore Co.

For the greatest number of choice varieties of different kinds of fruits, the committee award the premium of \$8 to Mr. Jesse Slingluff, of Baltimore Co.

For the choicest lot of Pears, they award the premium of \$5 to Dr. R. E. Dorsey.

The committee recommend gratuities to be awarded to John Glenn, Esq. for his beautiful specimen of Apples, and to Mr. Chew for his large collection of Apples.

They also recommend a discretionary premium

to Mr. King of Georgetown, for his very superior Pears. They regret exceedingly, the narrow limits prescribed by the regulations of the society render them incompetent to bestow premiums on several meritorious competitors.

The committee on Fruit feel peculiar gratification in reporting a decided and progressive improvement in their department; and they feel rejoiced that an emulous spirit in Horticulture is diffusing itself throughout our State, and that with proper incentives this important branch of Agriculture will be promoted, and that hereafter it will present at our exhibitions, an interesting and attractive feature. All of which is submitted.

JOHN H. BAYNE, DR. MULLIKIN,
G. S. HOLLIDAY, MR. LUCKETT,
E. S. STEVEN, Committee.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The Committee on Agricultural Productions beg leave to report, that no applications have been made for the very liberal premiums offered by this Society. This is to be regretted when it is unofficially known that every item in the catalogue might have been taken by the farmers residing in this State.

Mr. W. R. Barker, of Prince George's, reported a crop of 1800 bushels of prime blue stem Wheat, suitable for seed, which was sold in this city by Thompson & Spalding, commission merchants, for \$1.10 per bushel. Mr. Barker reported other crops of equally favorable yield.

Mr. — deposited a fair sample of white Corn. The plain certificate which accompanied the sample, stated that the product per acre was 17½ barrels, or 86½ bushels per acre.

Mr. Jacob Albert, of Hickory Bottom, York county, Pa., also deposited a fine sample of Corn, some of the ears being over 14 inches in length.

Many fine specimens of corn and other grain were exhibited, but none of the depositors complied with the requirements of the Society, in accompanying the samples with full statements of cultivation, measurement, &c.

Mr. E. P. Horn, of Monkton, a member of the Society, reports a field of 6 acres of potatoes; and from one-fourth of an acre of which field he has dug 117 bushels, equal to 468 bushels per acre, which he has sold in this city at 75 cts. per bushel, or at a rate of over \$350 per acre.

The above information, although unofficially obtained, argues well for the high and improving state of agriculture in portions of Maryland, particularly so, when it is generally conceded that the crops this season are at least 20 per cent. short.

The committee beg leave to add that it is a source of deep regret to them, that the producers of the great staples of this State should so far forget the duty they owe to themselves and this Society, as to neglect complying with the regulations of the Society, thereby depriving themselves of the opportunities offered of showing the capacity of our soil to the production of those great staples so necessary to the feeding and clothing of man.

Mr. Walter Clement, of Howard District, deposited a very handsome sample of white Corn, the yield of which was very great—the exact quantity not now recollected.

George Y. Worthington, of Howard District, deposited yellow Corn, early starch corn, pop corn, and chicken corn.

Mr. Horn has this season raised on his farm, from one bushel of seed, 79 bushels of fine large Potatoes.

atoes; on one single stock there grew 9 lbs. of potatoes, which are now at the office of the *American Farmer*.

JOHN JONES, Chairman.

REPORT ON HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For best Quilt, to Mrs. T. S. Jones.
 2d best do., to Mrs. S. Sands.
 Best Counterpane, Mrs. Sewall.
 2d best do., to Miss Susan Dawson.
 Best home-made Blankets, to Mrs. Townsend.
 do do Carpet, to Miss E. Dawson.
 Best made Shirt, to Mrs. S. G. Somerville.
 2d best do to Mrs. Morgan.
 Best fine long yarn Hose, to Miss E. Dawson.
 2d best do to Mrs. Lambdin.
 Best coarse yarn Hose, to Mrs. Geo. M. Hiss.
 2d best do to Mrs. Geo. Patterson.
 Best home-made Soap, to Mrs. Funk.
 2d best do to N. E. Berry.
 Best home-made Bread, to Miss Ellen Dorsey.
 2d best do to Mrs. Hambleton.
 Best home-made Pound Cake, Wesley Clement.
 do do Sponge Cake, to Mrs. Smith.
 Best specimen of Pickles, to Mrs. Lewis Bailey.
 do do Preserves, to Mrs. Jno. L. Dodd.
 do do Jelly, to Mrs. S. G. Somerville.
 do do Embroidery, Piano cover, Miss Anna E. Spalding.
 do do Worsted work, to Miss S. Carroll.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

To Mrs. Jno. T. Williams, for Ottoman.
 " Miss Maria Keen, ten years old, for pieces of Worsted work.
 " Mrs. Slingsluff, for Strawberry preserves.
 " Mrs. White of Montgomery Co., for home-made Towelling.
 " Mrs. Dr. Worthington, for Knit Shawl.
 " A Lady for Knit-work, per Jno. J. Frisby.
 " Mrs. Townsend, for home-made Silk.
 " Mrs. Bennett, for a Tidy.
 " Mrs. Geo. M. Hiss, for Sponge Cake.
 " Mrs. Dr. Cox, for Quince Jelly.
 Mrs. COCKEY, Balt. Co. Mrs. GALE, Kent Co.
 Mrs. TENNANT, Talbot. Mrs. G. ELLICOTT, H'd D.
 Mrs. T. HAMBLETON, Balto. City.
 CHAS. R. HOWARD, Marshal.

REPORT ON FLOWERS.

The committee beg leave to report, that they have awarded the premiums as follows:
 For the greatest and choicest variety of flowers, to John Feast.
 2d best collection, Wm. Rodewald.
 For the best and greatest varieties of Dahlias—John Feast.
 Do do Roses—John Feast.
 For the best Floral ornament, John Feast.
 There being no camellias offered for the premium, the committee would suggest in place of that premium, one be granted to Mrs. T. S. Jones, for a beautiful collection of flowers.

S. A. BIRELY,
 W. C. CALVERT,
 ROBT. DICK.

REPORT ON TOBACCO.

The committee on Tobacco, after a careful and thorough examination of all the samples presented for their inspection, award to George Morton, Esq. of Prince George's Co., the 1st premium—to Jas. Owings, Jr., of A. A. Co. the 2d—to Col. John D.

Bowling, of Pr. Geo. Co. the 3d—and to Wm. M. Edelin of Calvert Co. the 4th premium.

In accordance with a regulation of the Society, prohibiting any gentleman from receiving more than one premium, the committee have not awarded the 5th premium; otherwise they would have taken great pleasure in assigning it to Col. Bowling, who with commendable enterprise, exhibited superior samples of no less than five different hlds. of Tobacco, each one of which bore unmistakable evidence of that good management for which he is so proverbial. Your committee deem it entirely unnecessary to say anything in praise of the very superior merit of the samples to which they have given the first and second premiums. The committee in the discharge of their duty, cannot forbear to mention many specimens of golden hued Tobacco exhibited by Messrs. N. S. White and John H. Dade of Montgomery Co., but not having been entered as "duplicate samples," and the committee understanding that they were the product of 1850, could not, by the regulations of the society, award them any more solid token of their great appreciation, than a passing notice.

WM. B. BARKER, JAS. SOMERVILLE,
 C. A. GAULT, CLEMENT HILL,
 MORGAN, Committee.

ODEN BOWIE, Marshal.

REPORT ON VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables recommend to the Society to award the following premiums:

To A. & J. Brodie, for the choicest and largest assortment of Table Vegetables, the first premium of \$8
 To J. M. Turner, for the second best do, 5
 For 12 best long blood Beets, to A. & J. Brodie, 2
 For 12 best turnip root do do 2
 For 6 best heads of Broccoli, J. M. Turner, 2
 For 12 best do Cabbage, A. & J. Brodie, 2
 For 12 best Carrots, A. & J. Brodie, 2
 For 12 best bunches Celery, J. M. Turner, 2
 For 12 best Egg Plants, A. & J. Brodie, 2
 For best peck of Onions, do do 2
 For 12 best Parsnips, do do 2
 For best peck Sweet Potatoes, J. H. Somerville, 2
 For 3 best Pumpkins, do do 2
 For 6 best winter Squashes, A. & J. Brodie, 2
 For best sample of Beans, J. B. H. Fulton, 2

There were also very fine specimens of Pumpkins exhibited by G. Emmart and E. Whitman; Table Squashes by S. Register, and Sweet Potatoes and Beans by J. M. Turner.

Beside the articles offered for premiums, the committee noticed very superior Tomatoes, Endives and Lettuce from J. M. Turner; Horse Radish from A. & J. Brodie; Hops, from J. B. H. Fulton; Brussels Sprouts, from Gen. Howard; striped Pumpkins, from Butcher & Share; Long Green Cucumbers, from John Feast. A handsome collection of vegetables was exhibited by Robt. Dove and Mr. Kehoe, the quantity of each variety, however, being smaller than required by the rules of the Society.

No Seedling Potatoes, Cauliflower or Peas were presented to the notice of the committee.

H. E. BATEMAN, W. M. EDLIN,
 H. TROUP, H. HALL,
 JNO. SMITH,

REPORT ON FLOWING MATCH.

The committee on the Flowing Match, after ex-

perienring great difficulty in procuring a lot of ground suitable for giving the Plows a fair trial, entered upon the duties assigned them, and from the spirited emulation and creditable execution of the contestants found some difficulty in coming to a decision. There were twenty three plows entered for competition, all of which performed well. The committee were highly gratified with the work done by three ox teams, entered by Messrs. Dobbin, L. Bayly and McBride, and would respectfully suggest that separate premiums be offered hereafter for plowing done by oxen, believing, as they do, that the more extensive use of oxen in plowing would be highly conducive to the interest of the farmer in that department of agriculture.

The committee, after testing the draft of the plows, the depth and width of the furrows, and seeing the execution of the several plows, award the following premiums:

- 1.—To plowing done by E. Whitman's Prouty Plow, No. 5, \$10.
- 2.—To plowing done by G. Y. Worthington's Woodcock Plow, (made by Mr. Woodcock) \$8.
- 3.—To plowing done by Smith & Kemp's 3 horse plow, \$6
- 4.—To plowing done by Hambleton & Didier's deep Tiller, \$4.

FLOWMEN.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1.—To Thomas Maught, | \$6 |
| 2.—To William Banks, | 4 |
| 3.—To Tom Butler, | 3 |
| 4.—To Henry Jackson, | 2 |

They also recommend a premium of \$2 to each of the ox plow teams before mentioned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. HALL,	G. P. SMITH,	} Comt'ee.
W. F. TURNER,	B. M. BOWDLE,	
O. HORSEY,	RICH. JACKSON,	

[The Report of Com. on Dynamometer will be published in our next. It should have accompanied this report.]

REPORT ON WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

The Committee on Wines, Bounce and Cordial, have performed the duty assigned to them, and report as follows:

In the department of Wines, they found a large number of samples exhibited for competition, the most of them made from the currant, a few from the grape, and some from other fruits and market wines. In discriminating among them the committee have exercised the utmost care and circumspection, as they think this department eminently worthy of attention and cultivation, and they have great pleasure in commending the present collection, as exhibiting great skill and good housewifery.

Among the varieties, the preference has been decidedly given to the currant wines, and among the individual specimens of that variety, they found those exhibited by Mrs. Caroline Dorsey, of Howard District, and Mrs. Charles Carroll, of the same District, so nearly alike in excellence, that they hesitate to decide between them. These are truly wines, having all the qualities which really distinguish a vinous product. The specimens now exhibited by those ladies would receive commendation from any table of discriminating wine drinkers. They therefore recommend an *ex equo* premium to each of \$3.

For the best Bounce, they award the premium of \$3, to Mrs. S. G. Somerville, of Anne Arundel, for her Cherry Bounce.

For the best Cordial they award the premium of \$3 to Mrs. Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, for her Strawberry Cordial.

They also take pleasure in giving special commendation to a sample of Mint Cordial, exhibited by Mrs. Merryman.

H. G. S. KEY,	J. C. WALSH,
N. B. WORTHINGTON,	G. W. DOBBIN.

REPORT ON THE DAIRY AND HONEY.

The Committee on the Dairy and Honey, report: For best specimen of fresh Butter, not less than 5 pounds, George E. Brook, \$5.

The exhibitor has not furnished a description of making the butter, as required by the rules. This he must do before receiving the premium. In addition, the committee would like him to state the breed of cows from which the butter is made, and how fed. If on grass only, what kind of grass; and if on any additional food, what it was.

2d best do do, Mrs. J. Smith, \$3—subject to the above remarks.

3d best do do, L. Tiernan Brien, \$2—subject to the same remarks.

Best firkin or tub of salted Butter, not less than 8 months old, premium to Mrs. S. J. Somerville, \$8. No method stated of making the butter.

2d best do do, to Mrs. N. S. White, \$5. Mode of making annexed.

3d best do do, to Henry Frizzell. No mode of making stated.

Best Cheese, not less than 25 lbs., Mrs. Mary Sutton, \$5. The committee, in awarding this premium, remark, that there was no other competitor, and they give the premium rather as an encouragement than for the intrinsic value of the article.

For best 10 lbs. of Honey, N. S. White, \$5.—This is a beautiful article, of remarkably pure flavor.

A statement of the kind of hive used, and the mode of taking the honey without destroying the bees, is hereto attached.

BENJ. C. HOWARD,	WILLIAM GUY,
C. F. CRAIG,	C. G. HARRISON.
J. M. DUCKETT,	

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

The committee being apprized that they had inadvertently omitted to examine the lot of fresh print Butter exhibited by Mrs. Henry Frizzell, consisting of 100 lbs., made from the cream of Ayrshire cows entirely, the property of Mr. Ramsay McHenry, of Hamford county, examined the same on this day, and recommend a premium be awarded to the same, equal to that given for the finest and best specimen. On behalf of the committee,
October 24th. BENJ. C. HOWARD, Ch'n.

Description of Bee House and method of taking the honey (without destroying the bees) out of the house, which this box or cap represents.

The bench or bottom of the house is made of 1-5 inch plank, bevelled from the centre each way to about one inch and a half at the edge; the bottom of the main hives are cut at the bottom to fit the bevel of the bench, and are set upon pivots at each corner, about one inch and a half high. There are four main hives—the largest set in front; into which the bees are put, and in which the bees raise the young bees and make their provision for winter. Three small hives are set against the main one, with holes for the bees to pass from one to the other. Upon all of these are caps placed, with holes for the bees to pass up to work. Around this bench is built the house, so as not to touch the hives, in order that the bees may have room to pass in any part of the house, except at the top, where it is

made tight, to prevent the bees passing around the outside of the caps. There are doors opposite each hive, and each cap, which may be opened to clean any filth from the house; to take the honey, the cap is raised and something thin passed between the cap and hive, when the bees are all shut in the cap, and by means of a small hole in the top of the cap and one on the outside of the house, upon which are buttons placed; open those holes, and the bees all pass out and go in below, when the cap may be taken out without killing a single bee. My bees have never been injured with moth, and I believe will not be.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

NATHAN S. WHITE.

To pack up butter to keep sweet for 12 months.

Great care must be taken that the Dairy and all vessels in which the milk and cream are kept, should be kept clean and sweet. Your milk and cream should be kept in stone vessels. Cream should not be kept longer than three days before churning, and should be churned in the morning. The butter-milk must be worked entirely from the butter. To 10 lbs. of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. fine table salt and a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of pulverized loaf sugar, and one teaspoonful of saltpetre, well worked into the butter. Let it stand 24 hours; then work it over, and drain all the whey from it, which is very important. Pack in stone jars or firkins; cover with a thickness of salt sufficient to exclude the air entirely from it; tie several thicknesses of cloth; place in a cool place, and it will be certain to keep sweet for 12 months.

Respectfully submitted by

MRS. N. S. WHITE,
Montgomery County, Md.

REPORT ON BACON HAM.

The committee on Bacon report, that they tasted and carefully compared twenty-one hams, and regarding flavour without reference to the age, shape or style of the Hams, have awarded the 1st premium to the ham with the motto "Old Maryland,"—2d do. to that with the motto "Montibello,"—3d do. with the motto, "Try me, I am better than I look,"—4th do. with the motto, "Nonsuch."

The committee describe the Hams by their mottoes, because they have not yet been furnished with the names of the exhibitors.

J. A. PEARCE,
JOHN C. BROWNE,
C. P. HOLCOMB, Com'tee.

Mr. Hambleton's Recipe—1st premium.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25, 1850.

To the President of the Agricultural Society of Md.:

Sir:—Understanding the letter accompanying the ham "Old Maryland," exhibited to-day, was lost, I respectfully enclose the following receipt of its curing: To every 100 lbs. Pork, take 8 lbs. G. A. salt, 2 oz. saltpetre, 2 lbs. brown sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. potash and 4 gallons of water. Mix the above, and pour the brine over the meat, after it has laid in the tub some two days. Let the Hams remain 6 weeks in brine, and then dried several days before smoking. I have generally had the meat rubbed with fine salt when it is packed down. The meat should be perfectly cool before packing. Very respectfully,

T. E. HAMBLETON.

Motto—"Old Maryland."

The meat was raised by Thomas Tennant, of Talbot Co. Md.

MR. GLENN'S RECIPE.

To 1000 lbs. of Pork, take half a bushel and half

a peck of salt, 3 lbs. saltpetre, 3 lbs. sugar and 2 quarts of molasses. Mix—rub the bacon with it well; keep on for three weeks in all, but at the end of nine days take out the hams, and put those which were at the top, at the bottom. J. GLENN.

Motto—"Montibello."

Mr. Brooke's Recipe—3d premium.

One bushel fine salt, half bushel ground alum salt, one and half pounds saltpetre to the thousand lbs. pork, let to lie in pickle 4 weeks, hung up and smoked with hickory wood until the rind becomes a dark brown. R. BROOKE, JR.

Motto—"Try me, I am better than I look."

MR. SLINGLUFF'S RECIPE.

The Ham of Bacon offered, has been cured by myself agreeably with the following recipe:—To 100 lbs. Green Hams, take 8 lbs. G. A. salt, 2 lbs. Brown Sugar or Molasses equivalent, 2 oz. Saltpetre, 2 oz. Pearl ashes, 4 gallons water, dissolve well, skimming off the scum arising on the surface. Pack the Hams compactly in a tight vessel or cask, rubbing the fleshy part with fine salt—in a day or two pour the above pickle over the meat, taking care to keep it covered with the pickle. In four to six weeks, according to the size and weight of the hams, (that is to say, the longer period for the heavy hams,) hang up to smoke, hock up; smoking with green Hickory wood.

I have put up Hams for the past 12 or 15 years by the above recipe with uniform success, equal at all times to the sample now presented—Motto, "Nonsuch." C. D. SLINGLUFF.

REPORT ON SKINNER'S "ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE."

The undersigned committee, to whom was referred "The Elements of Agriculture for the use of Primary Schools," respectfully report: That they consider the appearance of such a work as in happy coincidence with the spirit that may be said to characterize this age of improvement. It seems to be admirably fitted, in form and substance, not only to impress on the youthful mind a knowledge of important elementary principles, but to awaken in it a thirst for further knowledge, and a perception that Agriculture is indeed a profession, demanding equality for its success and dignity, a wide range of intellectual inquiry and cultivation.

In the estimation of the committee, it has been well said, in the Report of the Central Committee on Agriculture, in France, that "the teacher may with confidence draw upon its pages for all that seems to be of primary necessity for himself first, and then for the children of adults confided to his care."

In short, your committee have no hesitation in recommending the *Elements of Agriculture*, translated and Americanized by F. G. SKINNER, to be introduced as a common school book, the price of which (but a few cents) bears no proportion to its intrinsic value and importance, while it places it within the reach of all. Your committee would regard its sanction by this Society, as contributing most auspiciously to one of the most important objects to which its attention can be given, to wit: *The cause of improved agricultural education.* They entirely concur with the memorial in this case, that as we would have the tree incline, so we should bend the twig; and that as an *entering wedge* to a more appropriate system of agricultural education, for the sons of the cultivators of the soil, this is decidedly the best that has fallen under their notice.

All which is respectfully submitted. By order of
W. W. W. BOWIE, Chairman.

[The committee consisted of W. W. W. Bowie, of P. George's; R. M'Henry, of Harford; and A. Kimmel, of Frederick. We are requested to say that the work can be had for 25c.—Ed.]

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CLASS NO. 4.

We the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Md. State Agricultural Society, on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 4, have the honor to report, that after a very careful examination of all the articles appertaining to their Class, have awarded premiums as follows:—For the best fanning Mill, \$5 to Messrs Hambleton & Didier; and the committee would beg leave here to observe, that the best fanning Mill exhibited to them, was one of Mr. Bamborough's, but that gentleman being prevented under a rule of the Society, prohibiting the same individual receiving premium on the same article two years in succession, precluded the possibility of the premium being awarded to him, and the committee take great pleasure in awarding it to the gentlemen above named, as they are enterprising and meritorious young gentlemen, recently commenced business, and having quite a large collection of other excellent Agricultural implements exhibited, not coming under the Class of your Committee; they take peculiar pleasure in recommending their implements to the notice of Agriculturalists generally.

For the best root and vegetable Cutter, \$2, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.

For the best Drill Barrow, for Root Crops, \$4, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.

For the best Churn, \$4, to E. Whitman, Jr.

For the best Hay & Dung Forks, \$2, to same.

For the best Hand Rakes, \$2, to same.

For the best Portable Hay Press, \$25, to same.

For the best and most numerous collection of Agricultural implements, with the description and list thereof, the Committee after a thorough investigation, taking into consideration the usefulness and value, as well as the number of instruments exhibited by the different competitors, feel bound to award the premium of \$30, to Messrs R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.

Before concluding, your committee would observe that they were at first under the impression that the premium which the Society had offered to give for the best Portable Hay Press, was intended to apply to something very recently invented; but in that opinion, they found upon consultation, they were mistaken, and award the premium as above named, after having tried the different machines exhibited, and found them to be really much better than they had supposed them to be, not only in their opinion, but in the opinion of others who had been constantly in the use of such articles themselves. The machine is patented by Mr. Bullock, of New York, several years ago.

ED. REYNOLDS, Ch'n.

WM. MACDANIEL.

GEORGE ELLICOTT.

WM. M. EDELIN.

ALEX. H. TYSON.

The Society, at one of its sittings, passed a resolution, that the several committees which had recommended discretionary premiums to the consideration of the Standing Committee on that subject, be directed to make such awards themselves, thus dispensing with the services of the Standing Committee.

On the last evening of the meeting of the Society,

at its Hall, Dr. Wharton, of Washington Co., offered the following paper, which was accompanied with some eloquent remarks. We hope the subject will attract the attention of our fellow-citizens of Baltimore, and induce a prompt action on their part, to meet the just expectations of the Society, by which the resolutions were unanimously adopted:

At this meeting, on the last day of the third annual Fair of the Maryland State Society, it is surely proper, and may not be useless, to take a calm and deliberate survey of our present position and future prospects.

That success has attended our efforts, it would be ungrateful to deny; success, of which we, the members of the Society, might well be proud, when we reflect that it has been achieved by the untiring labors of a very small portion of the agriculturists of Maryland, aided by a few gallant spirits from adjoining states. But when the many and almost incalculable advantages of our position are adverted to; its centrality and accessibility to so large and fertile an extent of country, of which the liberal policy of the Society has made it the depot, it may be reasonably doubted, whether that success has been so signal as it should have been; or whether the wishes of the Society will be fully gratified in the future, under its present organization. It is well known to us that our shows have been furnished and maintained by a few public spirited individuals, whose names and merits are too familiar to all, to require to be chronicled here or elsewhere; and that the great mass of the community who have witnessed and benefitted by their noble efforts, still stand aloof, and have either refused or neglected to lend a helping hand to an enterprise, so transcendently important.

It is owing to this cause that we number only some hundreds of members, instead of the thousands which we should be able to count; that the finances of the Society are in such a condition, that instead of that princely liberality in which we would fain indulge, we are obliged to practise the most rigid economy.

The more sanguine among us, have for a long time trusted, that the noble City of Baltimore, so deeply interested as she is in the cause of Maryland agriculture, would have extended to us a generous and efficient support; that actuated by that munificent spirit which she displays on all proper occasions, or at least stimulated by the example of the lesser cities, and even villages of New York, she would have said to us, "Reserve your own funds for liberal and adequate premiums; we will pay all your expenses; we know that your labours will ultimately redound to our advantage; that your fairs occasion annually, the expenditure of very large sums of money amongst us; go on, we will sustain you." This hope is no longer indulged, even by the sanguine. We know now that we must rely entirely upon our own resources; and looking to the past and the present, we have no reason to believe that those resources will ever be sufficient to push our enterprise to that summit of prosperity, which the hopes and wishes of an honorable and patriotic ambition have already shadowed forth.

The great majority of us are Marylanders, and our State pride, as well as those paramount advantages of position which have been before alluded to, would prompt us to preserve the connection already established between our Society and the city of Baltimore inviolate.

But we are not prepared to sacrifice to State pride those honorable hopes which we have so fondly cherished, and labored so hard to realize. If necessary, we will seek success in a change of organization, and by extending the sphere of our action, enlist a larger number of agriculturists in the support of our cause, and seek in other quarters, the liberal aid and encouragement which we have failed to receive in our present position. In view therefore, of the above considerations,

Resolved, That the Maryland State Agricultural Society, whilst it regards its past progress with an honest pride, and looks forward hopefully to a complete realization of its most ambitious wishes, is compelled to acknowledge that the condition of its finances is such as to cripple its efforts towards extensive usefulness, and materially to retard its progress.

Resolved, That the advantages accruing to the city of Baltimore from the selection of the present site of our agricultural Fairs, are such as fully to justify the hopes we have hitherto entertained of receiving at her hands liberal and efficient aid—and that it is expedient and proper to make a last and earnest appeal to her citizens for such assistance as will enable us to make the present location permanent.

Resolved, That for the purpose of making this appeal properly and efficiently, a committee of be appointed, who shall in such manner and form as to them may seem most to command success, confer with the citizens of Baltimore in each ward of the City, and make known to them in the fullest manner, our designs, our means, and condition, our reasonable expectations, and the ground upon which they are based.

Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be published in the daily papers of the City of Baltimore.

For the American Farmer.

LETTER OF ADVICE TO A YOUNG FARMER, ON THE VALUE OF MUD—HIRED LABOR— TIMOTHY CULTURE, AND DRAINING.

MY DEAR SIR:—You ask me "whether the deposits of mud which line your water front on the bay-shore, can be rendered available as manure?"—and you tell me "that Mr. —, who has a farm near you, has almost disheartened you from making a trial of it, informing you that he had tried it and found it of no use."

In the first place, let me assure you that the mud of which you speak can not only "be rendered available as manure," but that, when properly managed, it will be found to be one of the most valuable fertilizers, most enriching substances, you could use, and that, if prepared in the way I shall lay down, it will prove a prompt and efficient manure with the first crop, increasing its quantity and improving the quality of its product, and that its effects will be comparatively lasting. I say this, in despite of the opinion of your neighbor, who, without intending the least disrespect to him, I must be permitted to express the belief, has not given to such material a fair trial. To cart such mud upon a field and plough it in, without previous preparation—the which plan I presume is the one he pursued—cannot fail to be productive of disappointment. Suffer not his experiment to dishearten you, but go to work, as soon after the first frost as you can spare the necessary force, and make composts after the manner I shall prescribe, and I promise you, in all sincerity, that

those deposits of mud, which now present an unsightly aspect upon your shores, and which, in autumn, exert an unfriendly influence upon the health of your family, will prove to be a prolific source of fertilization to your land and of profit to yourself.

From the examination I made of the soil of your several fields—from the quantities of decaying oyster shells which I found intermixed with the soil—I am inclined to think that there is no present want of lime therein, and that for years to come the supply will be kept up by the progressive oxidation of the shells, which are now in a state of healthful decay. Almost everywhere, when I submitted them to the pressure of the fingers and thumb, they crumbled beneath that pressure, thus proving they were in a condition to yield up their mineral elements to the growing plants. From the quantity I found in your soil, I estimate the supply will be sufficient for from 10 to 15 years. You have, therefore, one very essential element of fertility present already, but your soil lacks those substances which go to form mould; and without these no land can be highly productive. The food of plants should consist of many things. Analysis assures us that their constituent elements are various—that these elements are alike the products of organic and inorganic substances—of vegetable, animal, mineral and earthy bodies. Reasoning from the premises afforded by analysis, it should be our policy, in the manure we may furnish to the soil, to have it somewhat of a hodge-podge or salmagundi mixture—to have it somewhat of the nature of the beverage sold by the low hotel keepers of New York to the gutter-loafers, at a penny a glass, under the un-euphonious, but expressive name of "all sorts;" for it is made up of the drainings of the tumblers of multitudinous kinds of drinks, from rot-gut beer to old geneva and brandy, not omitting the varied stuffs which are sold in our country for wine, much of which are villainous compounds, holding no relationship to the pure juice of the grape. Rest assured, my dear young friend, that the more diversified the materials of which your manure may consist, the better and more efficiently will it act upon your land, provided you shall have taken the precaution to preserve it from the deteriorating effects of sun and rain.

Ask your own excellent and discriminating mind, of what is barn-yard manure composed? and it will tell you,—of many things,—and this you know from experience will disclose a fruitful tale of products, wherever and whenever it may be judiciously applied; and that its action is always the more energetic when care has been taken to protect its volatile parts from loss. In calling your attention to the fertilizing effects of barn-yard manure, I have been influenced to do so, to have the opportunity of assuring you that the mud upon your shore is just as replete with the elements of good manure as is that in your barn-yard. But that from the great length of time which it has lain supersaturated in water, portions of its elements have gone into the acid state, and others, by remaining long in a dormant condition, unacted upon by decomposing agents, have been resolved into a state of insolubility. Now, then, this acidulous condition must be removed—must be neutralized—and this insolubility overcome by fermenting and alkaline agencies, before the mud will be fit to be used as manure with the prospect of prompt and salutary action.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I will now direct your attention to the manner of treating

your "mud," so as to render every pound of it as good as so much barn-yard manure.

At the time I have suggested, dig up your mud, put it in heaps on the shore to drain, so that you may not be taxed with the labor and expense of hauling the water it contains. When the water has drained off, haul the mud to the places whereon you intend to form your compost heaps; then form oblong squares of mud, say ten feet wide and thirty long, 8 or 10 inches deep—on the top of each spread, at the rate of 16 bushels of ashes for every 3 double horse cart loads of mud; then throw on 8 or 10 inches of mud—spread ashes as before; and so continue to build up your heaps until 4 or 5 feet high, decreasing the width at the top until you get them into cone-like forms, taking care to have the top of each covered with mud some 8 or 10 inches in depth. In about 6 weeks cut down your heaps and mix therewith at the rate of a bushel of plaster to every 20 loads of the compost; then shovel the mass into conical-shaped heaps and let them remain till next spring, when the manure will be fit for use, and when, if you give to each acre that you may have in corn, from 20 to 30 double-horse cart loads of the compost, you may promise yourself from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, and from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat, should that be your succeeding crop. But these results you can only promise yourself, on condition that you do full justice to your land, in ploughing, harrowing and rolling. All imperfections in the preparation of the land operate as a tax upon product. Unless the plants have a good thoroughly pulverized deep bed to luxuriate in, their vegetation cannot be full and perfect.

If you have barn-yard and stable manure for the purpose, one load to every three of the mud will make as good manure as either cow or horse dung alone; indeed it will last longer if you take the trouble to mix 1 bushel of plaster with every twenty loads of the mass.

There are several other agents you might effectually use; among these we will name *Nitrate of Potash* and *Nitrate of Soda*. One hundred pounds of each of these substances would convert 20 loads of mud into good manure. Ten bushels of lime, intimately mixed with 20 loads of mud, would neutralize its acids, and set the ammonia in motion, but such a solvent would so act as to drive off the greater part, if not all the ammonia, and thus rob the mud of its greatest element of fertility. A safe solvent we think might be found in this mixture: 10 bushels of lime, 2 bushels of salt and 1 bushel of plaster. If this were the season of big runs of fish, in every 3 or 4000 fish you would have an agency competent to convert 20 loads of mud into excellent manure—into manure better, because more lasting than guano—provided you mixed with that quantity one bushel of plaster; so would a dead horse or a cow perform the same thing, under a like treatment to plaster.

I notice your remark about the difficulty of procuring hirelings to work your farm—that, you state, if by accident you procure good ones, though you regularly pay them their wages, when due, feed well and treat them kindly, neither requiring them to work out of doors in inclement weather, nor over-tasking them in good—that except when your eyes are on them they cheat you out of the labor due you, by lounging under the shade of the trees in your field; and that most generally, on the receipt of their month's pay, they leave you, to your great inconvenience, and sometimes to the danger of your crops. I can fully realise your situation and sympa-

thize with you, for the evils and vexations that you are enduring, are precisely such as I encountered for six years. But though I can realize the unpleasantness of your position, and feel sincerely for you, my young friend, I can offer no curative.

The disease which now pervades all classes and castes of the laboring portions of our community, has been pampered by fanatics and demagogues into a chronic type, and become too deep-rooted to favor any idea of the application of remedial measures. A spirit of discontent has been infused by the first class into the minds of the colored laborers, which overrides all obligations of a moral character, and would seem to legitimate fraud as a virtue; for it is as much a fraud to rob an employer of the time that he has paid for, as it would be to steal his hogs or sheep. While the demagogues have so sown, broadcast, throughout the Republic, the seeds of disaffection, envy, hatred and malice, until to be well off in the world, or even to be in easy circumstances, is esteemed a moral sin in the eyes of a very large class, they forgetting that, under the wise and beneficent operation of our system of government, by industry, prudence, economy, and a strict adherence to principle, it is within the ability of the honest poor man to become rich: that the history of our country is full of facts which go to illustrate the beauty of our institutions, in showing that riches are more likely to enure to the worthy, industrious, enterprising poor, than to adhere to those who derived their wealth from patrimonial sources, and going to show, further, that the poor of to-day may rank with the wealthy at a day not distant. Then why should these unchristian feelings, this uncharitableness, be engendered? Why should one description of our people be taught to look upon another as their enemies? Farther comment upon such perversions of the human mind, are needless, but I fear there is an awful reckoning in store for those who teach such doctrines.

With respect to the difficulty you experience with your hired hands, while I cannot prescribe a curative, I may be permitted to advise you to bear and forbear with them. Perfection in mortals is not to be expected in this world of ours, beautiful as it is—keep with your hands, while at their labors, as much as you can—your presence will act as an electric power to keep them at work. Men will be faithful under the supervision of an employer's eyes, who would, in his absence, take great merit to themselves in killing time at his expense; with such men the moral forces have no influence. In connection with this knotty question of hired labor, there is one thing you may do, and do it greatly to your pecuniary advantage. It will tend to lessen your dependence upon such labor. There are at least nine-tenths of your arable lands peculiarly adapted to the growth of timothy. The fields to which I allude, and which I pointed out to you, may emphatically be called timothy lands—nature seems to have destined them for its culture—and from your facilities and proximity to market, it would prove a highly profitable crop. Go ahead, then, brace up your nerves and bind up your loins for the contest; convert the mud on your shores into manure; fertilize those fields with it, get them into timothy with all possible despatch, and cultivate the other parts of your arable land exclusively with a view to home supplies. With the abundant nutrient resources afforded by your shores, you will be able to top-dress your timothy either annually or semi-annually, as may best comport with your convenience and the necessities

of your meadows. By such top-dressings you will be able, at all times, to keep your soil up to the top-round of fertility, and may reasonably calculate upon from 1½ to 2 tons of timothy per acre, in years when the seasons do not war against production. By adopting this system—by making timothy your money crop—you will liberate yourself from much of the dependence upon hired labor which now so chafes your spirit and represses your energy. Your's is an age when the spirits should be buoyant and unclouded, and when you should exert your every energy so as to place yourself in the proper position to enable you to thus enjoy life.

The field on the left of your lane, as you enter it from the main road, should be laid dry by ditches and covered drains, before you attempt to set it in timothy. This grass, though it delights in a moist tenacious soil, will not prosper in a wet one.

In early autumn, then, attend to the ditching and draining of this field. In order to clean it of the weeds which now infest it, grow a crop of corn on it next spring, which, if you shall have previously dried it, manured it well, ploughed it thoroughly, harrowed and rolled it effectually, so as to reduce it to fine tilth, will pay well. Cultivate your corn flat, avoiding the use of the plough, and confining yourself altogether to the cultivator and hoe. BELIEVE ME WHEN I TELL YOU THAT THE CORN PLANT, ON SUITABLE SOIL, DOES NOT REQUIRE HILLING, and that the plough but serves to lacerate the roots and lessen product. At the last working of the corn sow 1½ peck of timothy seed per acre. If you follow out my advice, in the management of this field, you will find it one of the best and most productive ones on your excellent farm. Its present disease is superabundance of water; relieve it of that, this fall, cultivate it in corn next year, keep the corn clean and the ground flat, sow timothy seed in the way before suggested, and the crop of 1852 will be a sight worthy to be gazed on by a farmer's eyes.

As to the manner of ditching and draining I shall not attempt to direct you, except so far as to say that the ditches should be bold and sufficient to receive and carry off the water, and that the covered drains should be about 25 or 30 feet apart, sufficiently deep to admit of 12 inches of soil above them.

You pointed out to me a slip about midway of this field, extending clean across from the lane to its eastern extremity, of about 15 or 20 feet in width, which was wet, and covered with a rank growth of smart-weed. From the depression I noticed there, it strikes me that you will find it judicious to sink a tolerably bold covered drain at this point, to accommodate the water which, in large volume, naturally seeks an outlet from the slopes that surround it on either side. Your covered drains should be made of poles, one laid on either side of the bottoms of the drain, a third pole resting upon these, so as to form a conduit—I say of poles, because they are cheapest, and will last for an age—fill in with the rushes and cat-tails from your marshes, to be cut and covered in green, leaving, as before, 12 inches of soil above them. In ploughing, plough across the drains.

Wishing you all possible success in the realization of your fondest hopes, and a relief from your trials, I remain your sincere friend,
X. X. X.

TALBOT COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.—The Fair will take place at Easton, Md., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 13th, 14th and 15th Nov. Edmund Ruffin, Esq., the distinguished agriculturist of Va., is to deliver the address.



BALTIMORE, NOV. 1, 1850.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

\$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for \$5; 12 copies for \$10; 30 copies for \$30.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1 per square of 12 lines, for each insertion. In case of the continuance of an advertisement for six months or longer, a liberal deduction will be made. Address, SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher, At the State Agricultural Society Rooms, No. 135 Baltimore st. over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A number of very valuable communications are in type, from various sources, the publication of which we are compelled very reluctantly to defer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE SOCIETY—Election of Officers.—There were various matters brought before the Society, which will be duly reported in our next. On the last evening, Mr. Calvert, announced his earnest desire of being excused from serving any longer as President—but the Society, by a unanimous voice and by acclamation, refused to accede to his request. The burst of feeling which flowed towards the President, showed in how strong a manner he had attracted to himself the love and respect of the members—by his guiding care, all were ready to admit, the Association had been placed on the elevated position now held by it; and notwithstanding the reiterated appeals which Mr. C. had made to be relieved from further duty, it was determined that its interests required a still heavier sacrifice of his time and attention, before they could be dispensed with. He was literally forced to acquiesce in the decision, and will consequently continue to discharge the duties of the office for another year. A committee was appointed to report other officers for election for the ensuing year; which, after retiring for consideration, recommended that all the officers of the last year, be continued, which was accepted by the Society—notwithstanding several of them had begged to be excused.

MR. PATTERSON'S DEVONS.—George Patterson, Esq. of Carroll Co., had upon the grounds, at the late Exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, upwards of twenty head of as beautiful Devons as ever the eyes of man alighted upon. Among them there were about a dozen cows, and one bull, and a number of calves, all of which by their symmetry of form, satin-like hides, and fine handling qualities, attracted universal admiration. Besides which, he had two pairs of massy oxen, of pure blood, whose docility of disposition, and easy management, were only exceeded by their immense size, and the grace and quickness of the step at which they obeyed the word of command.

Mr. Patterson did not enter any of his stock for premiums, but merely brought them for the gratification of his brother farmers of this and the adjoining States, to whom it was generally known, that he owned the most extensive herd of Devons in the country—a herd, which in purity of blood, will well compare with that which adorns the park at Holkham, the seat of the late Mr. Coke, of Devonshire, England, whence their original progenitors came. For this generous act to gratify the agricultural taste, he deserves, and we are sure he re-

ceived the thanks of every one at the Exhibition whose heart is in the right place, and whose judgment is of value.

OUR PREMIUMS FOR THE LARGEST LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—The contest for these premiums did not seem to attract the same attention which was manifested last year.—Although there were several prizes offered beside the plate, there were none which could be claimed for competition except for the silver Pitcher, valued at \$50, and the three goblets, valued respectively at \$35, \$25, and \$15. These were prepared by A. E. Warner, silversmith, No. 10 N. Gay st. and are as beautiful evidences of taste and skill as ever went forth from the hands of an artist, and reflects great credit on the manufacturer—they were displayed on the ground with the premiums offered by the State Society, and delivered to such of the competitors as were present and entitled to receive them.—S. D. Lecompte, Esq. of Dorchester Co. and Mr. R. B. M'Coy of Harford, were the two highest on the list—the latter, and the representative of the former, met at the office about an hour before the meeting of the society and handed in their respective lists, when it appeared that they had exactly the same number—an arrangement was consequently made by which the two prizes were divided, one taking the \$50, and arranging with the other for the difference, each of them being entitled to plate to the value of \$42.50.—Mr. Richard Irby, of Nottoway Co. Va. carried off the \$25 prize, and Mr. F. C. Stainback, of Petersburg, Va. the \$15 cup.

POTATOE SWEEPSTAKES.—There were 10 entries for the Clagett Potatoe Sweepstakes, viz: Cha. Hoskyns of Harford; B. C. Howard, of Baltimore Co.; J. A. Clough, of Talbot; Dr. Bayne, of P. George's; Col. Daingerfield, of Alexandria; D. Clagett, of Washington city; J. H. Somerville, of A. A. Co.; Odin Bowie, of P. George's; L. Bayley, of Washington city; and Benj. M. Bowdle, of Talbot. Of these, but four offered, one of whom had not the kind and quantity required by the terms, and another did not enter in time by a few days—the judges decided in favor of the latter, and the Society very justly approved of their decision. The prize was taken by Mr. Bowdle, of Talbot.

SPECIMEN APPLES.—Mr. Corse of the Clairmont Nursery, sent us samples of different varieties of apples, gathered from his *standard trees*. It is but just to say, that more beautiful, or fairer fruit, we have not seen for many years. They consisted of the Delaware Superior; the Vandevere; Bowyer's Sweet; Bullock Fippin; Winter Pearmain; Swaar; Winter Queen; Broadwell, from Ohio; Hubbard's Nonsuch; Sweet Pippin; Rhode Island Greening; President; Gloria Mundi; Hurlbut Seedling; S. Medler's Green; Bachelor; Hopkins; Black Cole; Flushing Spitzbergen; Newtown Spitzbergen; Baldwin; Cooper's Spitzbergen; Pound Apple; Holland Pippin; Michael Henry Pippin; Red Calville and Smith's Cider.

A SINGULAR PEACH.—In our last we noticed some very luscious peaches, which we had received from Nathaniel T. Green, Esq. of Danville, Virginia. Since then we have been presented by him with a small package of the stones of that variety. In his letter accompanying them, he thus describes this excellent fruit:

"It is called here, as I said in my former note, the '*Indian or Georgia peach*,' but how it acquired the name I know not. My older trees were raised from stones brought from the adjoining county of Caswell in North Carolina, but how the variety originally got there I cannot tell. You truly characterize the peach as large and luscious, but you have not yet seen a good sample. *They are the very largest and most luscious peach I ever saw; and when you come to pluck them from your own trees, fully ripe, and eat them where they grow, I think you will say so too.*" * * "You will observe that the stones have a peculiar form, which so far as I know is characteristic of this peach, never having seen stones of any other of this shape. The bloom too, is very peculiar, having very few petals, and those with their edges ragged or imperfect, giving the appearance of having been scorched by fire, or bitten by frost. So very peculiar is this appearance, that if shown an orchard of 500 trees of various kinds in bloom, I could instantly point out every Indian peach among them. And there is yet another peculiarity—a *second crop* of peaches. About a month after the main crop of large peaches have ripened, a *second crop of small* but most delicious peaches got ripe. These are not larger, if so large as a hen-egg, of a deep lemon color throughout, and remarkably sweet. The stones of them are very small, and contain no kernel; those of the first crop are, as you will perceive, very large."

We thank our friend G. for his package of stones of this singular and excellent variety of the peach, and as its superior merits deserves being better known, with a view to extending its culture, should an opportunity offer, we should be pleased at receiving another parcel, for distribution among our agricultural friends, as a fruit so luscious should not be confined in the area of its growth.

GUANO COMPARED WITH BONES AND BARN-YARD MANURE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

SIR:—Of the many "new fertilizers" presented of late years to the notice of farmers, it is very clear that none have elicited more attention than Guano, and it is manifestly plain that all experimental and practical results in the use of it, is at this time VERY INTERESTING to all who have any of their lands to improve (and let him who has none "throw the first stone.") I must, therefore, beg the favor of you to give the subjoined letter on the subject an insertion. It is from the Rev. Jno. R. Keech, of Harford county, a gentleman of considerable observation and long experience in the use of Guano, and was, as I am personally aware, amongst the earliest who commenced using it.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD REYNOLDS.

FALLSTON, Harford Co., Sept. 16, 1850.

Mr. Edward Reynolds—

MY DEAR SIR:—I did not receive your favor of the 10th inst. until yesterday, in consequence of its being directed to Bel-Air, instead of the above post-office; and that you may perceive that I am not unwilling to comply with your request, proceed at once to give you all the information respecting the efficacy of Guano as a manure, which my limited experience and observation will afford.

I do not recollect the precise year when I commenced the use of it, but I was one of the first in this part of the country, and have continued to use it ever since to a greater or less extent with in-

creasing confidence in its value and importance to the agricultural interests. As a fertilizer, I consider it far superior to Plaster, and in the same proportion, nearly if not quite equal to barn-yard or stable manure, and much cheaper, if the manure is to be hauled a considerable distance. I look to the subsequent crop of clover, however, instead of any intrinsic virtue or power in the Guano for the improvement of the soil; for it is so powerful in its action, and so light and volatile in its nature, that it cannot be expected to last long, and in order to ensure the most permanent benefit, should be followed by clover as soon as possible.

The first year I used Guano, I gave it a fair trial, as I used bones, lime, and barn-yard manure on different parts of the same field, and put the whole in wheat the latter part of September. The field had first been in corn, and then in oats immediately preceding, and I had a very poor crop of each; but the wheat the next year was remarkably fine where I applied the manure and Guano, though there was not more than 200 lbs. to the acre of the latter. Where I applied bone and lime on other parts of the field, the wheat was about on a par, and did not yield more than 6 or 7 bushels to the acre, though the crop in bone was equal to that of the Guano, and the lime had been put out 18 months before, at the rate of 50 bushels to the acre. I sowed the whole in clover the next spring, and the clover all over the field was pretty much the same, and quite good. When I put it in wheat again, I applied about 200 lbs. more of Guano to the acre, and the wheat where I had previously applied the bone was decidedly the best, showing plainly that bone is more durable than Guano or barn-yard manure, but not so quick in its action. Since, the whole field has been limed the second time with 50 bushels to the acre, and treated in the same manner, and I can perceive but little or no difference in its product.

The cost of Guano in comparison with other manures, I think depends very much upon circumstances: such as the nature of the soil and its requirements, the facility of obtaining other manures, and the actual cost of each. If the farmer is remote from any public means of transportation, and has to haul his manure a considerable distance, Guano is decidedly the cheapest, provided it is suitable to the soil; and I have never heard any good reason why it will not act upon all soils where barn-yard manure will act. It can easily be transported, and at comparatively little cost. It is readily and easily applied; the return is quick and certain, and should it be necessary to repeat it every time the ground is put in wheat or corn, I consider it the cheapest of all manures, because its actual cost is less; because it is easier of transportation, and because it is certain to double the crop the first year, and to act at least upon one or two subsequent crops. Upon a field which would not produce more than 3 barrels corn to the acre, after being limed, I have made from 8 to 10 by the application of 400 lbs. of Guano, and estimating Guano at \$50 per ton, and corn at \$2.50 per barrel, I had a clear gain in corn of at least \$2.50 per acre, to say nothing of the gain in fodder, and the happy effects upon the succeeding crops of oats and clover. I have also raised from 15 to 20 bushels wheat to the acre by applying 250 lbs. of Guano, where I should not have had 5 bushels without it; and taking the lowest amount of wheat and estimating it at \$1 per bushel, I have a similar gain and result. I, however, consider bone, lime and ashes (where

they will act well and can be easily obtained, and at fair prices,) as valuable and more permanent manures, and they should be sought after and applied with great assiduity and care; but at the same time every agriculturist should endeavor to raise and manufacture all the manure he possibly can, for, at best, all bought manures are expensive, and it is wonderful to behold how much may be raised by industry and economy.

From the above hasty remarks, you will be able to gather my opinion with regard to the durability of Guano, and will perceive that I hardly look for any visible effects from it beyond the third year.—Nor can I say that I do from any other manure. I have heard much of the durability of bone, lime and ashes, but the most experienced farmers find it necessary to repeat these manures, even where they act well, every 4 or 5 years; and such is the exhausting nature of most crops, that it must necessarily be so. Taking into consideration, therefore, their higher original cost per acre—their generally slower action and greater uncertainty of yielding an immediately increased return, I have been induced to give the preference decidedly to Guano, though not to depend entirely upon it. I still continue to lime, and use bone and ashes when I can get them, and, contrary to general opinion, I think Guano acts equally as well, if not better, upon limed land, than it does upon unlimed. It has the effect of counteracting that tendency of lime to keep crops green, and hastens their maturity, so as to preserve wheat from rust and corn from frost. First, then, I look upon Guano as only a partial or auxiliary fertilizer; second, as the cheapest of all manures—even than barn-yard manure, if it is to be hauled a considerable distance; third, as not as durable as some other manures, where they act well; and fourthly, as not likely to produce any visible effects beyond the third year.

If these views should be of any service to yourself or others, (which I can hardly suppose) they are entirely at your disposal.

I remain very truly yours, &c.

JOHN R. KEECH.

IMPORTED SHEEP.—We have already noted the fine display of Sheep on the ground at the late Cattle Show. The day after the Show commenced, we received via New York, an importation of 1 buck and 2 ewes, for Col. Ware, of Va.—they were just off a sea voyage, and consequently appeared to some little disadvantage—still, they gave unmistakable marks of their high breeding and qualities. The Committee on Sheep awarded these animals a discretionary premium of \$10, after their regular report had been made up.

The following certificates accompanied the Sheep: "I beg to certify, that the two Shearling ewes I sent to Mr. Ware of Berryville, Clarke County, Va., by the Ship Cosmo, (Capt. Oatesbridge commander,) won the 1st prize at the Royal Agricultural Show, at Exeter in July last, and are therefore the two best Shearling ewes sent out of England. Sep. 7, 1850." "I hereby certify that the two Yearling ewes sent Isaiah W. Ware, were the best of the pen of Shearling ewes, which obtained the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Show, held at Exeter, and that the Shearling ram competed for the first prize, and was unanimously admired for his style, commanding appearance, and was highly commended by the Judges, and thought the best shown, by the company generally. Oct. 8, 1850."

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

NOVEMBER.

We shall endeavor to point out briefly what should claim attention

ON THE FARM.

Fattening hogs. The hogs should be early penned for fattening. Their pen should be supplied with a rubbing post—when first put up, they should receive two or three doses of sulphur: at all times, during the period of fattening, they should be provided with charcoal and rotten wood, and be occasionally allowed ashes and salt—their meals should be given them regularly, at the same hours each day; for some days after being penned, their food should be pumpkins, roots, or other vegetables, which should be cooked, and mixed with meal. The pens should be provided with dry sleeping apartments, protected from the weather, and the hogs be allowed at all times free access to a yard, wherein there should be a full supply of raw materials, to be worked up into manure.

Manure making. Cover the surface of your cattle-yard, as we advised last month, and make it the duty and object of your heart, to increase your dung heaps. Every dollar thus expended, will bring you five in the increased product of your land next year.

And when you shall have made your manure, don't leave it in a condition to be depreciated in value by the rains and the sun.

Stiff Clays. If you have any such lands, that you intend for spring crops next year, plough them this fall, when they may be in a condition to be ploughed without running into mortar. By exposure to the frosts of winter, their texture will be greatly broken down. Plough them deeply, leave the furrows lapped, and next spring, before harrowing, roll them.

Corn cobs. As these are valuable to feed to your stock, don't sell your corn in the ears, but shell it, grind, or chop up, and steam or boil your cobs, and you may winter your stock with much less hay.

Corn-stalks. These, if properly saved, cut, and cooked, make excellent food for cattle. A peck of bran, or a peck of cob meal, and one half a bushel of cooked, cut stalks, will make a milch cow fill your pail with rich milk.

Roots of all kinds, should be dug and housed before they are injured by the frost.

Milch Cows and young cattle should all have the advantage of warm stables, or sheds, be comfortably and cleanly kept; have full supplies of food, and receive, at least twice a week, an ounce or two of a mixture comprised of equal parts of lime, salt, and asher,—they should have fresh, pure water, thrice a day.

Roots when fed to milch cows and other cattle, should be cut fine and mixed with cut hay or straw. For milch cows and store cattle, a peck of roots at a meal is sufficient. Most roots are the better of being cooked. Potatoes should never be fed raw.

Working animals. See that these noble creatures do not suffer for anything that is necessary to their comfort. As the cold increases, they stand in the more need of good warm comfortable quarters. Their stalls should be well ventilated, well littered, and well cleaned; they should be well fed, regularly watered, and have the salt mixture three times a week. By chopping or flouring your grain, and mixing it with cut hay or straw, one-third less will serve, so that you will be the gainer by attending to this part of our advice, while your beasts will actually

thrive the better by the reduction of the grain. Corn and cob, crushed together, is an excellent food, as well as being the most economical way of feeding your corn.

Sheep. Your sheep should have a shed facing the south, opening into the yard—the floor of the shed should at all times be kept covered with straw or leaves, so that they may be kept dry and warm. In a trough in a corner of the shed salt should be provided for them; they should be regularly watered thrice a day, and have pine boughs every few days thrown into their yard to browse upon. If some charcoal were also placed in the trough with the salt, it would be of advantage, in correcting any acidity of the stomach of the sheep.

Cow-sheds.—Have you a stable for your cattle? if not, do, as a matter due to humanity, as well as called for by your interests, put up shedding. When protected from the weather cattle can be subsisted upon one-third less provender: we however, are the advocate of generous feeding, at all times, and under all circumstances.

Apples.—Gather and put away your apples—let them be hand-picked.

Cider-making should be attended to early in the season.

Apple Butter.—Make a goodly store of this; make it early, and make it well.

Granaries and Corn-houses should be well cleaned before the grain is stored in them. For the mode see our September number.

Draining.—All wet lands should be drained.

Fire-wood.—When the leaves have fallen, commence to provide your fire-wood, and halt not until you have enough piled up in your yard to last for a year.

Carts and Wagons.—Carefully overlook these, if they need repairs, have them made at once.

Gearing.—Examine, repair, clean and grease these.

Tools and Implements.—If any of these need repairs, have them made, and put all not in use, away under cover.

Fences.—Examine and repair these if they need it.

Orchard.—Have you one? If not, set out one as we suggested in September. If you have one which you have neglected, heretofore, make up now for lost time. Examine your trees, and treat them as we have so often advised you before. Good fruit cannot be grown, without attention and care in the management of the trees. The best apple-tree in the world cannot grow good and fair fruit without there be *that* in the soil to make it with. Apple trees must be fed, as well as human beings, or beasts of burthen, or they cannot successfully labor. A carpenter, however skilful he may be, cannot make a house, without the materials to do it with; neither can a tree form fruit in perfection, without the elements of its construction be in the soil.

Our doctrines are—feed the earth and it will feed you—feed the apple tree and it will yield fair fruit.

Out-houses and Cellars.—These should be cleaned out and white-washed. Appearance, comfort, and health, all combine to recommend the discharge of this duty.

Ashes.—Take especial care of all the ashes made on your place, don't permit them to be exposed to the weather; but keep them under cover. Five bushels of ashes, mixed with two double horse cart loads of marsh, river mud, muck or peat, will convert the whole into good manure. A hoghead or two of soap-suds would do the same thing—there-

fore, among your other savings, save and utilize them.

Poultry dung.—Have this regularly swept up every Saturday, packed away in barrels, and sprinkled over with plaster. Dana with force and truth says:—"the strongest of all manures is found in the droppings of the poultry yard." Next year each barrel of it will manure you half an acre of land; save it then and add to the productive energies of your soil. Don't look upon it as too trifling a matter for your attention; but recollect, that the globe itself is an aggregation of small matters, and that it took the great architect six days to form it.

Bones.—Have these carefully saved; in every 200 lbs. of them there are enough animal matter, phosphate of lime, and other salts to grow an acre of wheat. One bushel of bone added to a load of manure increases its value one-half.

Urine.—Save this; in every hundred pounds there is .72 per cent of nitrogen in its humid state, or 23.11 in its dry.

Woollen Rags.—These are rich in the elements of manure—they contain when dry, 20.26 per cent of nitrogen, and should be used as manure. Dana says they should be nearly 34 times stronger than fresh cow dung.

In a word, save every thing in the shape of refuse or offal; it is all good to make the crops grow—all good to sustain vegetable life, and through its products, to sustain animal life. Let your eyes, your mind, your heart, and your hands, be intently directed to the accumulation and preservation of the materials to make manure. Follow our advice and your lands will grow rich, and your pockets heavy.

JOHNSTON'S LECTURES.

[Lectures on the general relations which science bears to practical Agriculture, delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society: by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. L. & E.—with notes and additions.] For sale at this office, price 75 cts.

C. M. Saxton, 123 Fulton street, New York, has just published the admirable lectures delivered by professor Johnston of the University of Durham, England, before the New York State Agricultural Society, with notes and additions. The book comprises 221 pages, and is entitled to rank among the richest contributions to agricultural literature with which the public have ever been favored. The author is a scholar and a ripe one, and being devoted in all the best feelings of his heart to the tillage of the earth, has addressed his powerful mind to the study of those principles of science which bear relation to practical husbandry, and it is doing his work but sheer justice to say, that it bears the most substantial evidence, that the learned lecturer is not only a master spirit, but possesses in an eminent degree, the power to convey to others' minds what he so comprehensively understands himself. Those lectures, independent of their connection with the science of agriculture, will be found a rich intellectual treat, combining a vast amount of geographical, mineralogical, meteorological information, and abounding in stores of matter connected with the relations of chemistry to the soil, and its practical improvement—the relations of chemical philosophy to the plant and the modes of promoting its growth—to the animals, its food and growth—and to manure, besides other kindred matters. In a word "Johnston's Lectures" is a book of great learning, and should be studied and digested by every agriculturist who desires not to be behind the spirit of the age.

TAN A MANURE FOR CHERRY TREES.

Messrs. A. D. Williams & Son, Roxbury, Mass., who are most skilful in cultivating fruit, as well as in farming and gardening, invigorate their old and decaying cherry trees, and improve the young, by placing around each large tree a small horse-load of spent tan, fresh from the tannery, every 3 or 4 years. When it is laid around a tree, the fibrous roots penetrate it in every direction, showing that the effect is not merely mechanical, like that of litter in retaining moisture. The incident of a fine healthy growth of cherry trees, where some tan was thrown, led to the successful practice. Although we have seen the favorable effects of this application, and have the testimony of so skilful cultivators in its favor, we advise its trial in a small way only at first, as fresh tan is usually destructive to vegetation.

Cole's American Fruit Book.

If the tan were mixed with lime, in the proportion of 50 bushels of the former to 1 of the latter, and permitted to remain in heap two or three months before its application, no possible injury could result from the tan, as the astringent nature of the tannic acid, the only unfriendly principle in it, would, in that time have been rendered harmless by the chemical action of the lime, for which, as well as for all other alkaline substances, it has a powerful attraction.

Half a cart-load of tan treated in the way suggested, would, we believe, prove as effective as a whole one.

Tan, we apprehend, would prove as salutary in its application to any other kind of fruit trees as to the cherry; but should, we think, in all cases, be incorporated with lime, as before suggested, in order that whatever portion of the tannic acid there were remaining, might, by its union with the alkaline principle of the lime, be rendered harmless.

Editor American Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF PURE WATER FOR CATTLE.—Lawrence in his Farmers' and Graziers' complete Guide, has the following:

"Dr. Jenna, who conferred that great blessing on mankind—the cow-pock inoculation, considered that giving pure water to cows was of more importance than persons are generally aware. There were farmers in his neighborhood, whose cows, while they drank the pond-water, were rarely ever free from Red-water or swelled udders, and the losses they sustained from these causes, together with the numerous abortions their cows suffered, increased to an alarming extent. One of them at length, supposing that the water they drank had something to do with producing their disorders, sunk three wells on different parts of the farm, and pumped the water into troughs for the cattle. His success was gratifying; the red-water soon ceased, the swellings of the udder subsided; and the produce of the renovated animals increased both in quantity and quality. Other farmers followed the same practice; and in less than six months not a case of red-water, swollen udder, or abortion, was heard of in the neighborhood."

DIGNITY OF AGRICULTURE.—Agriculture is an honorable, a delightful and a glorious pursuit: the first man who lived on earth was an agriculturist—and agriculture must exist till the last man leaves it. All labor is honorable: the Great First Cause works—nature works—and every man who enjoys her fruits, ought to hold it honorable to work.

ROGERS.

ESSAYS

ON

Various Subjects of Practical Farming.

BY EDMUND RUFFIN, OF VA.

ON DRAINING.

[Concluded from page 131.]

Directions for constructing and preserving covered drains.

The modes of construction which will be here described, are not presented as the most proper, or the best, or the cheapest, in all, or even most cases; but merely as being such as have seemed best for lands in the tide-water regions, and for the circumstances under which the writer gained his experience in constructing covered drains. This experience began nearly thirty years ago, without instruction or guidance, accessible in my then secluded position; and when no such draining operation had been successfully executed any where within my sphere of observation, and when very few persons had been even attempting any such labors. Under such circumstances, and in entire ignorance of the many causes of risk, it was not strange that nearly every such work of my early labors proved a failure, in different times averaging from a few weeks to, at most, a few years after the construction. Even when, at a later time, access was obtained to the then recent best European publications on this subject, they afforded but little light or aid, owing to the great differences of natural features in the lands referred to, of the available materials, of the implements, and also of the cost of labor. My present knowledge, gained thus without assistance, slowly, laboriously, and at great cost in misapplications of effort, may be presumed to be even now very imperfect. Still, it suffices to show the superiority of my method, for the existing circumstances, to the ordinary European manner of filling covered drains with pebbles, or broken stones. According to most published instructions on this subject, it would seem sufficient for a successful drain, that it shall be filled at bottom with 8 to 12 inches thickness of loose stones, and that the earth laid thereon, to even with the surface of the land, shall be a few inches thicker than the subsequent ploughing will cut through. No precautions are specified as necessary to prevent surface-water, from rain-floods, settling through the covering, and filling with the moved earth the openings of the stones beneath, and thus speedily choking the passage of water. Such would be the certain results, if in my circumstances and operations. And that such results do not frequently occur in Britain, must be owing to the firmer and usually uniform clay sub-soils through which the drains are dug, the covering earth being also clay, the rare occurrence of heavy rains, and consequent rain-floods—and also the usual considerable “fall” in the courses of the drains. In our region, and for spring draining, all these circumstances are usually reversed; and each one threatens danger to the permanency of covered drains, without proper safeguards.

The descriptions and figures given in the preceding part of this essay, have sufficiently indicated that the general proper course of a drain, for intercepting and gathering the water, is usually in the dry ground a little above the out-bursts or

oozings of the visible spring-water. Still there is much choice even in this location. It should be high enough to permit enough depth for a safe covered drain, above the entrance of the springs into the ditch, which entrance should be at or near to the bottom of the digging. To preserve a depth neither too little for safe covering, nor too great for convenient and cheap execution, may require frequent changes in the direction of the course. Further: there must be some descent everywhere in the course of the ditch; and if the line of oozes should not offer the necessary fall in the course of the ditch, when dug to a proper depth for intercepting the springs, a little fall must be given by digging the ditch deeper towards the outlet of the water, and gradually lessening the depth towards the highest point of supply.

Having ascertained, by inspection, the course of the line of springs to be cut off, and thereby determined the general course of the drain, the operator should commence digging the ditch at the designed place of discharge. This discharge should be at the lowest level within equal distances. The discharge will usually be into the nearest open stream ditch. The ditch, designed for covering, should be commenced at this place of discharge, and the digging carried, at nearly its full depth, in short courses, to the highest point at which oozing water can be intercepted. By working in courses as short as convenient for the number of diggers, the drainer is enabled to change the direction, as may be found requisite, before an improper direction has been pursued to a very injurious extent. If, by running into too low ground, the ditch is anything less than 3 feet deep, the next course should rise, at an obtuse angle, so as speedily to place the course where deeper digging may be done. If, by error of location, a part is necessarily as shallow as 30 inches, it will be better to lose so much of the work, and substitute it by digging on a higher level. A covered drain of less than 30 inches depth is in danger of the entrance of water from rain floods, and of being choked by the loose earth washed down.—Three feet of depth is little enough for safety. Four is preferable to less—and I would not object to 5 feet depth, having in view economy of labor, as well as the greater efficiency and permanency of the drain. In the deepest parts, my diggings have in some cases exceeded 6 feet.

The width of the ditch at top should be as little as will afford room enough for the movements of the diggers when at bottom. 20 inches width will serve for a ditch which is not to exceed 36 in depth. 24 inches will be enough for any greater depth. At bottom, according to the materials used for making the pipe, or conduit, the width may be from 8 to 12 inches.

Different from open or stream ditches, covered drains should never be curved, but laid off in different straight courses, changing direction, when necessary, always at angles. As the current of water is not subject to be swollen by rains, (otherwise than by filtration, and to but slight extent,) there is little liability of injury from washing; and the courses being straight, and the changes of direction being at angles, greatly facilitate the easy and regular laying of the conduit.

Every covered drain should have some descent. The slightest may perhaps serve—or even a perfect level for a short branch drain, (say of less than 40 yards,) if no fall can be had with the necessary depth. I have succeeded with as little fall as 1

foot in 300 of length, in a drain of 400 yards length. But the greater the rate of fall the better, if properly graduated, and not so steep as to cause the rill of water to wash and gutter its bed. This very rarely occurs in this region, where the want of sufficient fall is the most usual difficulty and cause of risk.

If all the fall to be obtained is less than sufficient, its good effects will be best increased by the bottom of the ditch being graduated throughout as equally as possible. If then there be barely enough force of the current to move sand, or any other subsequent and accidental obstruction, in any one part of the conduit, there will be force to carry it to the open place of discharge, however distant, and so keep the passage free. If there be more fall than necessary for this purpose, there need not be a regular or uniform grading of the bottom. But care should then be taken that no part is left quite level, or with less fall than will serve to discharge the loose particles of earth which may be washed down from the higher and steeper courses. There will be very little of such obstructing earth to be discharged; and scarcely any from a well-constructed drain.

The materials for the conduit are either slender pine poles, or straight split pieces, for the sides, and rived boards for the top. On most of our farms there is some exhausted land, left out of tillage, and under a second growth of sapling "old-field" pines. These, when standing closely, as is usual, have slender, long, and very straight bodies, which offer the most convenient, cheap and best material for the purpose in view. They should be cut of any lengths that are straight, and of any sizes between 3½ inches at the larger and 2½ at the smaller ends. In the absence of suitable poles, larger pine, or any other wood that can be split easily, will serve. The sizes of the split pieces, or rails, should be within the limits named above, and the length anything between 7 and 10 feet. When the ditch is finished, and graduated at its upper end, (and while the graduating may still be in progress lower along its course,) the laborer begins laying the conduit at the upper end, by placing two of the poles, or split rails, in the bottom of the ditch, parallel to each other, and separated by about one or two inches of intervening space, (or as much as enough for the stream). If sapling pine poles are used, they may be from 12 to 20 feet long. If not straight enough to lie nearly parallel, or to be steady, they will yield to slight pressure, and may be kept in proper position by driving down a few wooden pins into the bed of the ditch, to confine the poles in proper places. The split rails will not so yield; but they will lie more firmly on their flat sides—and their shorter lengths allow them to be fitted easily to the shape of the ditch. Other parallel poles, or rails, are extended along the bottom of the ditch in like manner, joining, end to end, to those above and below, and having sufficient width of passage between for the rill of water. A very little separation of the poles is sufficient. If of large size, round poles may even touch each other's sides in some places, and still afford abundant passage-way for the water proceeding from ordinary sources.

If there is any important difference in the thickness of the poles, or of the two ends of any one, it will make the pipe more equal in size to place the smaller end of one pole opposite or near to the larger part of the parallel one. At each angle of the ditch, the poles must be cut off even with the

angle, so as to join well with those of the next course below.

For the covering, or top, of the pipe, blocks 10 inches in length are sawed off of the trunk of pine or any other green trees, not too difficult to be riven. These blocks are rived (by the froe and hand-maul or mallet) into rough boards about half an inch thick. These being uneven, twisting or otherwise irregular, is of but little account. As soon as the two upper parallel poles are laid, these boards are laid across them, beginning at the upper end, the length of the boards (10 inches) and the direction of the grain of the timber being placed across the two poles. The boards are laid barely in contact with each other, but not always very closely. Partial openings of half an inch width, caused by irregular edges, are not regarded. The remaining bark is not broken off the edges of the boards, unless it is in the way of laying them snugly.

The two parallel poles thus covered by boards form a wooden pipe, which however is open enough in many places to admit soft mud or loose sand. To prevent this, a covering of straw, pine leaves, shavings, broom sedge, or other coarse grass or roots, is laid upon the boards, so as not to equal the depth of one inch after being well compressed; and also the same material is placed outside of the poles, if the sides of the ditch are of quick-sand, or otherwise likely to damage the pipe. This coat of fibrous material should prevent any dry and loose earth falling between the boards, or wet and fluid earth running into the sides of the pipe, before the filling is completed. And the less there is of this fibrous cover, so there is enough for its purpose, so much the better. In many cases, I have dispensed with it altogether, and without lessening the efficacy of the drain. But in this case, great care is necessary when laying on the first covering earth; and it is safer, as well as quicker work, to use the fibrous covering even where it is least needed. Next to this, as much of the earth which had been dug out of the ditch is thrown in upon the straw, &c. as will make about 12 or 18 inches of this earth-filling. If there is choice of earth for this purpose, it should be not very wet; and clay or loam is preferable to loose sand or gravel. This bottom layer of earth should be levelled in the ditch, with broad hoes, and then rammed slightly—not with the design to make a very solid, and still less an impervious layer of the earth, but merely to close all hollows, and prevent the subsequent settling being irregular or injurious, by opening passages for loose earth, or water, to the pipe below.

After this ramming of the lowest filling of earth, the upper part of the sides of the ditch should be cut, with the spade, so as to slope off about 4 inches at top, the slope running in to the ditch at 8 to 10 inches below. The earth so sloped off, of course falls into the ditch. Then the remainder of the banks of excavated earth is thrown into and fills the ditch even full, or heaping. If the site of the drain is exposed to the access of rain-floods, a second ramming should be given when the ditch is nearly filled. But this is not required without such exposure.

Fig. 5.

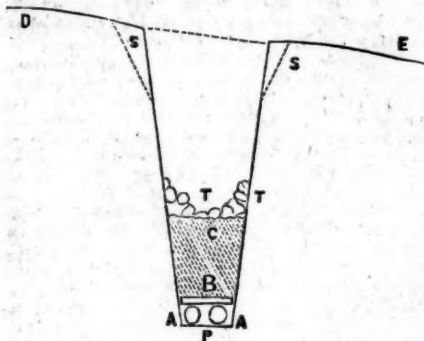


Fig. 5. Cross-section of a covered drain, partly filled.

- A, A, The poles, forming the sides of the pipe, and
 B, The boards, covering.
 C, The lower filling of earth, rammed.
 D, E, The original surface of the land.
 S, S, Sloping cuts, made after the lower filling and ramming—the cut earth falling in at T, T.

The sloping down the upper part of the sides of the ditch, (s, s, in the annexed figure of the cross-section,) has an important use. Without this, the earth used to fill the ditch, after settling and drying, will always shrink, leaving wide open cracks between the nearly perpendicular sides of the digging, and the filling earth, into which rain-floods may enter, and speedily choke the conduit with earth washed down. By giving the wider slope to the sides of the ditch at top, the earth, as it shrinks, settles down upon and keeps close to the sides of the ditch. There is always danger from fissures being thus formed, and rain-floods being thus admitted, if a drain is made in land not tilled soon after. But if the ground is ploughed soon, and a crop cultivated, all danger from this source is removed. Not only does the ploughing fill up or prevent such fissures, but the loosened soil absorbs the rain water which would otherwise flow along upon a firm and less pervious surface; and be ready to sink into the fissures, and thence to the conduit of the drain. This danger, if occurring at all, will be only in the first few months of the existence of a covered drain. Not only for this, but for other reasons, the security of a covered drain, from the entrance of rain-floods, is much increased by the construction of the drain being speedily followed by the ploughing and tilling of the ground. Cray-fishes make their holes and houses wherever they can bore to water on an impervious bottom, within 24 to 30 inches of the surface. The natural oozy ground which requires covered draining, usually furnishes precisely the circumstances most suitable to the wants of these little animals; and, accordingly, such land is always infested by their operations. Wherever their mounds are raised, even if on apparently dry ground, they are evidence that injurious water is not far below the surface, and that the land needs under-draining. And when such land is under-drained, and even made dry 3 or 4 feet deep, the cray-fishes, having left to them no wet ground, and having no other resource, will dig through this unusual depth to reach the then highest water, in the drain; and their holes will admit rain-floods from the surface. In such cases, and especially where the drains were less than 36

inches deep, I have had to fill the borings repeatedly, and which were renewed by the persevering constructors almost as fast as their labors were destroyed. But where the drains are sunk deep enough, and serve to dry the upper soil sufficiently, and its tillage soon follows the draining, the cray-fishes soon disappear, and no injury is caused by their previous abortive efforts.

When the bottom and lower part of a drain was of firm earth, I have used one pole only, instead of two, and found the plan as effective, and cheaper. In such cases, the pole is placed close to one side of the bottom of the ditch, (that from which the springs flow in,) and one end of the boards rest on the pole, and the other on the bottom of the ditch, on the opposite side. Of course, the boards then lie inclined. They are firmer in their places, because confined at one end by the angle of the ditch, and their position tends to press the pole outward, so as to keep it, also, better in place. Hence there is less danger of the pipe being injured by the carelessness of the laborers permitting the poles to roll or shift, when first covering the boards. There is another advantage in this method, as with poles and boards of the same sizes, by using one pole only, a narrower bottom to the ditch is admissible, and yet the pipe will have more size. But if the bottom of the ditch is at all soft, or likely to allow the ends of the boards to be pressed therein by the weight of the covering earth, it will be safer to use the two parallel poles, as security against that danger.

The spring of the year is the best time for making covered drains, if then practicable: as then the earth is fullest of water, and no temporary source can escape observation. Also the permanent streams to be collected will then be at their largest size, and will indicate the requisite maximum sizes of the pipes for conveying them. The smaller and more uniform the capacity of the pipe, provided it is barely large enough, the better it will be kept open by the passage of the water.

But where the veins of springs rise or pass through a bed of nearly pure sand, and which bed is full of water, the tendency of the sides of a ditch to "cave" or fall in, is so great, that it is difficult, and in some cases impossible, to dig a drain to a proper depth. For such cases, the wet ground should be marked in the wet season, and the then supposed course for the drains staked; but the digging postponed until autumn, when there is the least water in the earth.

Where springs or oozes appear on the surface in visible water, it is not very difficult to fix upon the location of the drains required to remove the evil. But the greater difficulty, and the more frequent cases, occur when there is no separate water showing at the surface, but still its excess, rising by capillary attraction from the sources below, serves to impair or destroy the otherwise productive power of the soil. When, in a ploughed field, after rain, there are spots which remain moist, and show it by their darker color, some time after the surrounding ground has completely dried, it may be deemed certain that such places are suffering for want of under-draining, throughout the whole extent so indicated by the color. Such spots are to be found on almost every farm—often rich, but always unproductive. It will generally be found that the water proceeds from below, (or rises vertically;) and that such spots, (if of sandy soil,) will be more effectually drained by a deep cut carried through

the middle, than by passing it around and above the upper outline of the moist surface.

The desirable (but not in every case essential) requisites for an effectual and safe covered drain are the following:

1. Sufficient descent or "fall" in the course in which the water is to be conveyed, from its highest source to its outlet—and a grading of the bottom nowhere so steep as to induce the guttering of the bottom by the rill of water, and nowhere so nearly level as to permit any loose earth that may be washed from above, to remain in and obstruct the conduit.

2. Sufficient depth of the ditch, and its proper laying and filling, (as above directed,) to prevent the flowing in of surface water, from rain-floods, and the consequent liability of the washed earth choking the passage.

3. The flow of water to be permanent—so that there shall be no long time for stoppages of the pipe by loose earth to occur during the cessation; and that the wood-work shall be kept always thoroughly wet, which will effectually secure sap timber, used fresh and green, from rotting.

4. Firm bottom and sides of the ditch, so that the wood shall not sink into, or the pipe be filled with running quick-sand or mire.

If all these requisites can be united in any one drain, to be constructed as above directed, its best operation for the first week would scarcely cease or be lessened in the latest subsequent time. I should count on the absolute permanency of such a drain. But all these requisites can scarcely ever be obtained—and, in many cases, none of them in perfection. Still, by using due care, in guarding against the natural defects of localities, and the dangers which they threaten, there are but few cases, requiring spring-draining, in which it cannot be done effectually and profitably.

It is essential that the timber used for laying the conduit shall be newly cut, and of green wood, to insure its durability. Such green materials, though of sap pine, (the most quickly rotting of all timber in other situations,) I have taken up perfectly sound, after being five years in the drain. This conveyed some water at all times, and the wood therefore was always saturated with moisture.—Those who know the liability of sapling pine to rot speedily, will probably concur with me in the opinion, that if the timber will last sound, and fresh in appearance, for even five years, it may be relied on to last as well, if kept wet, for centuries. And even in drains where no water flows during the driest months, I have taken up the poles and boards perfectly sound, after two and three years' use. The depth of the ditches (more than 3 feet) had probably been sufficient to preserve the wood from the degree of drying which would have induced rotting. The only case in which I have found the wood rotten, was of boards which were "seasoned," and a year old, when first laid down—though they had been kept under shelter, and were perfectly sound when used. These were found much rotted, after being laid but three years. The choking of the ditch in that part caused it to be opened, and so the cause was discovered. But in the same place, the pine poles, laid fresh and green, were still fresh in appearance, and required no renewal, and so remained in use. This drain was very deficient in fall. If the water had had a considerable descent, probably the worst rotting of the wood would not have stopped the passage of the water. For, if

with enough fall, a covered drain is an artificial vein of spring water—which like a natural vein, may need only an open way through the earth, to continue its course forever, without change.

My latter experience of constructing covered drains, on my present place of residence, does not extend back more than between 6 and 7 years. This short time offers no sufficient ground to testify as to the average duration of such works, and their operation. But, for the reasons just stated, I do not doubt the permanent duration of the timber, and can conceive but little risk of the failure of a covered drain, properly located and constructed, which has operated well, and without suffering damage, for even five years. They may last for the average time of 20 or 30 years, counting in all the total or partial failures. The drains in best locations, and well constructed, may last forever. But if the average duration were but five years, and if all my covered drains would need reconstruction, or a complete substitution, as often as every five years, I should still deem the operation cheap and profitable.

My labors in draining have been executed so irregularly, as to time, the kind of laborers, and the manner of application, that it is impossible to offer any estimate of the absolute and usual expense. But most farmers can judge with sufficient accuracy of the probable difficulties, in their respective circumstances, of the several operations described and required. If covered drains of any kind are requisite and profitable, there can be but little doubt of the greater cheapness and efficiency of the method I have described, compared to any in general use in Europe, or used to any extent in this country. I should give a preference only to the latest and yet very recent English improvement of laying "tile-pipe" drains, if the pipes could be made or procured here at anything like fair prices.

Of the very few farmers in Virginia who have as yet attempted covered draining, the general plan has been to lay down two parallel poles, as I have directed, but of large size, and to cover the interval, and so complete the pipe, with another and still larger pole or log. This method I have also used to enough extent to be satisfied of its being much more costly, and more in danger of failure, than my usual method. It is only proper where pine poles are very abundant, straight, and close to the work, and where the ditch is full 3 feet deep. Otherwise, the labor of moving such heavy materials, the trouble of placing and fitting them in the ditch, the greater difficulty of closing the side openings, and the longer time needed for all these operations, would amount to more than the whole cost of my kind of conduit. In a badly caving ditch, it is of great importance to lay down and cover the pipe as soon as possible after digging out and grading the bottom. In this respect, the superior facility of laying the pole and board pipe is most striking. Another advantage of the latter is in the smaller space it occupies. Less width of digging at bottom is required—and much less height is occupied by the materials for the pipe. Of course, in ditches of equal depth, there would be much more thickness of covering earth, over the lowest lying wood-work, and more security and permanency in the operation of the drain.

A new constructor of covered drains is often tempted by the apparent saving of labor, to use an old open spring ditch, deepened, for covering, instead of filling it, as useless, and digging a new drain for covering. This rarely succeeds. The

old open ditch is not often in the best location for a covered spring ditch; and even if otherwise, there is great risk of leaving openings and hollows, caused by the ragged and grass-covered sides of the old ditch.

Some few of my attempted under-drains have failed to produce their designed operation from the beginning—owing to unconquerable difficulties in the sources of the water. In still fewer cases, (of quick-sand sides or miry bottom of the ditch,) the pipe was choked before the laying was completed, and required better and more careful labors, which were found successful. But all such failures, and all portions of drains, which have failed to operate, or required repairs, have not amounted to one-tenth of all the under-draining that I have done in the last seven years. The whole of the drains laid make more than 3 miles—of which nearly every yard is still operating well, and certainly nine-tenths of the whole length, have not ceased at any time to operate. Whenever partial failures have occurred in these more recent labors, and in the entire failures which occurred in all of my much earlier efforts, the causes were obvious to my subsequent observation and better judgment—and all might have been avoided by better knowledge, except where insuperable natural obstacles to success were opposed.

The stoppage of even one yard of the conduit of a covered drain destroys the operation of all the drain above the stoppage. Hence, and especially where there is too little fall, a drain may be glutted with water, and discharging it by oozes for perhaps 200 yards or more of its upper length, and might be supposed to be choked and destroyed throughout, when a very little repair will remove the only stoppage, and put everything in good operation. In some cases, however, the place stopped may not be known—or it may be supposed that there are many stoppages. Then, instead of opening, for repair, any part of the former passage, it is better to cut a new, and if possible, lower outlet and passage crossing and cutting into the old. This will generally open and renew the discharge of all the old channel, and perhaps gain additional draining effect from the new. It is much less costly, usually, to construct a new covered drain, than to dig out and again lay an old one of equal length. Therefore, always cut a new drain if an old one should require much repair. And by letting the new one cut through the old, in as many places as convenient, the old as well as the new will be put in perfect operation. Though we cannot usually afford to lay covered drains except where necessary to draw off spring water, still there can be no doubt that the more of neighboring drains are in operation, the better will the land be dried.

Short covered drains are safer than long ones, and will require less fall for safe and lasting operation. Some of my drains are more than 400 yards long, in the main line, not including branches, and have operated well. But I deem half that length objectionable, without more fall than is usual to be here obtained.

Remarks on the most improved processes of thorough and under-draining recently adopted in England.

The London Quarterly Review for January, 1850, contains a long and interesting article on some of the most recent English publications on the subject of draining. The references and comments of the reviewer, (who is evidently himself an experienced

and able drainer,) induced me to attempt to obtain the newest publications referred to from England; and thus only I have been enabled, and after the printing of the earlier portion of this essay, to obtain and read these works. They are "Essays on the Philosophy and Art of Land Drainage," by Josiah Parker, Civil Engineer, and "Mechi's Experience in Drainage, &c.," 3d edition—both publications of the year 1848. The kind of drainage mainly treated of in both these pamphlets, and also by their reviewer, is that which is so general, so profitable, and so essential in England—the removing of surface-water by means of frequent covered drains. While learning from these latest sources of information much more of the advantages of this system, and of the recent improvements in the process, and also of the saving of expense by their adoption, still these publications have not served to change my opinion before expressed, that the cost of such "thorough-drainage," for the object in view, (the removal of rain or surface-water, and not of spring or under-water,) would be too costly to be applied to the low-priced lands and products of Virginia. This would be my opinion even if the operation could be as cheaply performed here as in England. But because of the higher prices of labor, and the present want of the best materials, "tile-pipes and collars," the cost of proper thorough-draining of retentive soils would be here much more costly than in England. As to the latter, I could present many statements of the high costs of both particular and ordinary operations. But it will be enough to quote the general opinion of the well-informed writer in the Quarterly Review. In reference to the recent improved method of draining, which is also much cheaper in execution, he says—"We do not think that we ever saw so favorable a combination of circumstances, that efficient thorough-draining of retentive land could be executed, at from 4 to 5 feet deep, under £4 [nearly \$20] the acre. . . . The minimum price for excavating and refilling a $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet drain is, according to our experience, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence per yard. This low price is generally in those clays which require the most frequent drains." In another place, speaking of the recent improvements of the mode and economy of constructing covered drains, the writer says—"The economical result is a drain 4 feet 6 inches deep, excavated and refilled at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. per yard—the workman earning 12 shillings and upwards per week; and 333 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of collared $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipes for 18 shillings—being 12s. per 1000 for the pipes, and 6s. for the collars; large sizes at a proportionate advance." But though it may be long before we can afford to pay even the minimum English price for such draining—nearly \$20 the acre—and still less double that amount, which the existing difference of prices of labor and materials would make the same operation cost in Virginia, still much may be gained by introducing for such under-draining as we can afford to do, the English tile-pipes and collars, and the narrower and therefore cheaper digging, which may be used for that particular filling material. The pipes are hollow cylinders of burnt clay, 12 inches long, and 1 inch, or any required greater inside diameter. The collars are shorter pipes which fit over the others, covering each joining of two ends, so as to prevent their parting in any way; and thus making a connected and continuous pipe of baked earthen ware, open enough at the joinings to admit all the filtrating water, and close enough

to exclude earth and everything else. The superiority of such materials to all others before used in England, is manifest. And if they could be procured in this country, at even double the English prices, perhaps it would be best to use tile-pipes and collars for spring draining. But excepting this late invention, all other materials before in use in Europe, whether stone, or tiles of other kinds, would be either much inferior, or much dearer, than the pine poles and boards which I use.

It is not so much for the perfection of the conduit, and its cheapness, that the new mode of pipe and collar draining seems preferable to my ruder materials and construction, as that the former mode permits the ditch to be very narrow at and near the bottom—no greater width being required than will afford space to lay down the pipes. By using peculiar implements, the ditchers need never to stand within less than 20 inches of the floor of the drain; and the pipes, with the collars covering the joints, are placed, 3 or 4 at once, on a bent iron rod, and by that means are laid down by the operator, while standing on the surface of the earth, or even with the top of the ditch. The great depth of 4 to 5 feet, now proposed, has been found in England more effectual, and therefore cheaper for drainage; and that great depth, and the narrow wedge-like form of the excavation, secure the drains from all the dangers of damage which would seem to me must attend the former shallow drains, filled with loose stone to within 12 or 18 inches of the surface of the earth. To this or any of the older modes of filling covered drains, I still would prefer my own practice, as being greatly cheaper for this country, and also more likely to be durable; and when failing, much easier to be repaired or renewed.

Notwithstanding the wonderful cheapness of the latest and most improved construction of covered drains in England, ($1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 pence the running yard, for the labor, and 18 shillings for 100 feet length of collared pipe,) the whole operation is still very costly, because of the great number of such drains required. Even on land having no spring-water, but of very retentive soil and sub-soil, it has been the usage to make through the whole area parallel drains at a perch ($16\frac{1}{2}$ feet) apart. On much more pervious soils only they could serve if at two perches apart. And it is but lately that the new practice has been introduced by Mr. Parkes, and which is advocated by Mr. Mechi and the writer in the Quarterly Review, of increasing the depth of the drains from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 feet, by which change, the distance of the parallel drains may be increased to two perches (33 feet) for the most retentive soils, and to nearly double that distance for those but moderately retentive. Whether deep or shallow, near or wide apart, and with whatever material filled, the course of these drains is in the direction of the steepest ascent of the surface of the land. When thus properly "thorough-drained," the before water-holding, unmanageable and unproductive soil, becomes pervious, open, mellow, and capable of being easily tilled and pulverized. The productiveness is greatly increased, over that of the best previous culture, aided then only by water-furrows and grips, and such less perfect means for surface drainage. Further, when thus thoroughly under-drained, neither ridges and furrows or grips are needed, (as no rain water can remain standing on the surface, the excess being speedily discharged by filtration into the covered drains,) and the tillage is then flush, with-

out a water-furrow or rain-ditch breaking the surface of the ground, or altering the uniformity of the regular and full general cover of the crops. These are admirable and most desirable results—which it is to be hoped we may at some future time obtain profitably in this region on the most retentive soils, which only would require such thorough-drainage. But at the present low prices both of lands and their products, and the high prices of labor, compared to those of England, I would only advise some small experiments of the English system upon some of the most fertile and also most retentive soils; and would desire (if possible) to imitate the perfection of the most recent English process of laying covered drains, for the different purpose of removing spring or under-water. But for this purpose, the difficulties of the operation, and the cost of digging the drains, would be very far greater than for mere surface-drainage, which is the object in England. For the latter, and in deep clay digging (as is the usual soil, where this improvement is needed,) the ditching is easy and very uniform—no spring-water is reached—and the sides of the ditches stand firmly until it is convenient to fill them. But in the routes to cut off springs, various opposite textures of earth are encountered, and frequent changes, which could not be managed in so narrow an excavation, or by the peculiar manner and means for digging, which serve for the latest and most improved processes of thorough-draining in England.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

Except to save what has been made, there is not much to be done in this department, but what remains to be done should be done well and done promptly.

Winter Spinach.—Have your winter Spinach thoroughly cleaned of weeds and grass. Should the plants stand too close, have them thinned out, so as to stand about 4 inches apart in the rows: this thinning is necessary to encourage their growth in order that they may have vigor to withstand the winter.

Asparagus beds.—If not done before should now receive a dressing, as we advised last month.

Small Salading may be grown on hot-beds.

Culinary Herbs, as Thyme, Sage, Garlic, Shallots, Chives, &c., may still be set out.

Cabbages.—Take these up and store them away.

Strawberry beds.—If you have not done so before, clean off your strawberry beds, fork in some manure between the rows: that done lay straw between the rows, confining it with pegs.

Roots of all kinds, should be taken up and stored away in dry cellars, or covered over in earthen pies in a dry situation where no water will lie.

Celery.—Continue to earth up your celery, as it may need it for bleaching.

Endives.—Earth these up for blanching.

Rhubarb.—Sow Rhubarb seed, as they vegetate with more certainty sown in the fall than in spring.

Trenching.—Your beds that you intend for early spring use should be heavily manured and trenched.

Gooseberries.—*Currants.*—Plant cuttings of these on a warm border, in rows 18 inches wide, the plants 6 inches apart—to be transplanted next fall where they are to permanently stand.

Raspberries may be set out as long as the weather remains fine and open.

Fruit Trees may be pruned throughout this month, or so long as the weather remains good. In pruning, no limb should be cut off unless it be dead, or inter-

laps; the wound should be rendered smooth, and dressed with a mixture compound of equal parts of Rosin, Beeswax and Tar.

Tomatoes.—If you have any tomato vines which have not been injured by the frost, and which have partially ripe fruit on them, by carefully taking them up, and hanging them up in your barn, they will ripen such fruit, and continue your supply for two or three weeks—perhaps longer.

KENT COUNTY LAND—GUANO.

KENT COUNTY, Md., Oct. 4, 1850.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:—

I have a field, the soil of which is so stiff and adhesive, that I supposed it to contain a large proportion of clay. The analysis of a fair sample showed the following results:

Coarse sand,	23.90
Fine sand, not separated by the ordinary mode,	68.10
Silica soluble,	00.12
Iron and alumina as phosphates,	00.15
Iron as per oxide,	04.05
Alumina,	02.90
Lime as carbonate,	00.37
Magnesia as carbonate,	00.03
Potash and Soda,	00.38
	100.00

The soil before examination was exposed to a full red heat for 20 minutes, losing 8.8 per cent. of its weight, which of course was organic matter and water. This field was in corn in 1849. From a part of it the corn was cut off, the ground flushed with large ploughs, and 40 bushels of Mediterranean wheat harrowed in and cross harrowed.—The whole was completed on the 14th of October. The land had been twice limed—65 bushels to the acre in 1844; 60 in 1849. Though somewhat injured by rust, the product was 540 bushels of clean wheat.

I had supposed that this soil contained at least 25 or 30 per cent. of pure clay, the fine sand not being ascertained by washing. It is so finely comminuted that it is impalpable, and it seems to adhere with the tenacity of clay. Brick-makers say that it would make excellent brick. Yet as the above analysis was made by Dr. Higgins, I cannot doubt its accuracy. If it be right, it is clear that much clay is not necessary to make a good wheat soil, and that very fine sand will give the required tenacity.

Appropos des bottles.—Looking over the annual statement of commerce and navigation for the year ending 30th June, 1849, page 150, I see that during that year there were imported into the U. States from Peru, 17,347 tons of Guano, valued at \$60,407. This is about \$3.50 per ton. As Guano comes in duty free, there can be no inducement to undervalue it. Does it, therefore, cost only \$3.50 per ton in Peru? Is that the cost of loading the ship? If so, add the \$12 which the Government of Peru gets per ton, freight at \$13, (which is the full average, I am told,) and \$5 per ton to the merchant who acts as agent for the Peruvian Government, and we have \$36.50 as the price of Peruvian Guano per long ton. As it sells from \$50 to \$60 per short ton, it is manifest that the dealers make from 75 to 80 per cent. This is extortion, and should determine every farmer to disuse the article until it be sold at fair profits only, say 25 per cent. Indeed, I

doubt its being a good investment at anything beyond \$40 the long ton, unless on some exhausted soils of peculiar character. My fallow that I guanoed at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre, yielded me no more wheat than my corn land, which had no guano—both fields being in equally good heart. If bones could be got in Baltimore at 40 cents per bushel, I think they would be found more profitable, particularly when so composted as to be reduced to powder. Placed on a bed of hot manure, with ashes and plaster, and well covered with earth, they soon crumble, and then 25 bushels per acre is a good dressing, and will make a large crop of corn, and permanently improve the land. J.

MR. SKINNER'S ADDRESS.—We have read, with feelings of pleasure and profit, the Address delivered on the 19th September last by the Hon. John S. Skinner, before the MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, and we are free to say, that we have never perused any kindred composition which more favorably impressed our mind with the transcendent ability of its author. It breathes in every sentence the unmistakable evidences of sincerity—of far-reaching power of thought—acute discrimination—profound judgment and enlarged statesmanship. The chief subject treated of by him, is one too little understood in our country, or if understood, not acted upon intelligently—not so carried out as to conserve the national interests—and we hazard nothing in saying, that for clear, lucid illustration, manly thought, comprehensive demonstration, strength of reasoning, and justness of conclusions, no address ever delivered within the range of our union has ever excelled it. We look upon it as the effort of a master-mind, impelled onward by fervent and enlightened patriotism.

STATE CHEMISTS.—We noticed with regret, that the proposition before the last legislature of Virginia, to appoint an agricultural chemist failed, but indulge the hope, that the one which is to convene in December, will take the measure up early, and authorize the appointment of one. Among the old States, we know of none where such an officer is more needed, or where there is more room for his services. Without a proper analysis of soils, it is impossible for proprietors of lands to tell what organic or inorganic substances they are deficient in, and hence all their efforts at improvement are made in the absence of every thing like certainty, that what they may apply are the things needed; and as a consequence, their exertions at restoration partakes more of the character of guesswork than any well defined principles of action. In a great agricultural commonwealth like Virginia, where her land-holders are distinguished for intelligence and high order of intellect, such a necessity should not exist—in a state so rich in mineral resources, and physical capacity to render them available, it should be the pride and pleasure of her legislators to cause them to be developed, as they need only to be made known to draw millions of capital, and men of industry, enterprise, skill and character within her domain. But besides the services of a State Chemist, she needs those of a Geologist and Mineralogist, to explore those vast beds of minerals, which now lie dormant in the bowels of the earth, contributing nothing to her wealth, but which if utilized, as they will be when known, would make her what nature intended she should be, the most powerful of the sisterhood of States; for capital and

enterprise will take up its abode wherever interest leads.

To insure success, the planters and farmers must move in the matter—agitation in a holy cause gives tone to public sentiment.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT FOR NOVEMBER.

Prepared by John Feast, Florist, 279 Lexington st. for the American Farmer.

By this time every thing tender that can't stand the weather will have been put in the green-house or frames for their protection, and all that is necessary is to keep at a moderate temperature, so as not to hasten their growth too soon. All plants more or less, lose foliage by being replaced in the house, and it requires all decayed leaves kept clear, so that the plants will have a healthy appearance, which but little time is required to attend this duty.

Camelias will begin to bloom and more freely if kept rather close and warm; this will do for an early bloom, but the more moderate they are kept the better, to insure a good successional bloom for the winter. Syringe them occasionally, and sow the seed, if not sown previously, as directed, in a light, loamy soil, with a little leaf mould and sand, mixed so as to make it lighter for the germ of the seed to grow through, which often are lost entirely by the soil being too heavy.

Green-house plants in general will have to be attended to; repot those that want larger pots, and not crowd them too thick on the shelves, as it is apt to draw them up and make unsightly plants.

Achemenes and such others that have been flowering, should be put away and sparingly watered, so as to dry off and perfect their roots for spring planting.

Calceolarius, Pansies, Schizanthus, Sweet Allysium, and such others as are large enough for potting, should be put in suitable sized pots; and cuttings of many plants may be propagated at this season. Be careful and fumigate the house, if there is any appearance of the green fly; this will check them, besides making the plants have a warm, healthy appearance.

Roses that have been layered, should be repotted, and cuttings potted if rooted; also propagate by cuttings of such as are wanted if you want to keep up the collection. Take up from the borders and repot such as will not do through the winter, and keep in a cold frame; they will give a fine bloom in the spring.

Carnation layers take off and repot in 4 inch pots, protect the old plants if necessary, but it depends a great deal on the situation, as they cannot bear much dampness, and many destroy their plants by placing long litter around their roots nearly covering the plant up; this generally destroys them. I have found they survive the winter best to not protect them at all, and less plants die.

Bulbous Roots, of all hardy kinds, plant out, if your borders are ready, and cover them about two inches thick with rotted leaves; this protects the roots through the winter, besides adding to enrich the borders, and hope of a finer bloom.

Herbaceous roots of all kinds, as Peonies and others, may safely be transplanted now, and seedlings may be separated and planted for next year's flowering in the borders.

Dahlias should be taken up when they have done flowering, and carefully put away till spring.

Transplant Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and any kind of evergreens or ornamental plants, and have the borders neatly done up for the winter, and see all are

protected with care; such plants as require but little covering, are often destroyed for want of but little attention. See that the flues and fireplaces are in good order before cold weather, and have them thoroughly cleaned, if not in use, with hot water or Polmaise system.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

From the 20th of September to the 21st of October.
Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, Carroll County, Md.
Taken at 6 o'clock, a. m., 3 o'clock, noon, and at 6 o'clock.

Wind.		Temperature		Remarks.
21	E	60	78	63 Clear
22	E	55	74	64 Fog, clear
23	E	46	60	75 Fog, clear
24	NE	54	80	72 Clear
25	E	56	82	73 Clear [heavy do at night
26	E	65	82	73 Cloudy, thunder gust & in. a very
27	E	60	82	70 Clear, gust
28	NE	60	75	70 Clear
29	N	50	67	60 Clear
30	NW	44	64	50 Clear
1	NE	43	69	55 Clear
2	NW	54	68	58 Rain $\frac{1}{2}$ in., clear
3	NW	50	66	55 Clear
4	NE	50	73	60 Clear
5	SE	43	75	70 Clear
6	NE	45	62	50 Clear
7	N	37	55	46 Ice frost, clear
8	SE	29	63	56 do do
9	N	37	78	60 Clear
10	NE	40	77	70 Clear
11	E	55	75	70 Clear
12	N	44	65	55 Clear
13	N	43	67	57 Clear
14	NE	40	70	60 Clear
15	NE	36	68	55 Clear
16	NE	40	77	65 Clear
17	NE	57	78	68 Clear
18	SE	64	68	64 Rain 1-4 in. cloudy
19	N	58	61	50 Shower at night, clear
20	NE	45	49	45 Cloudy.

REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO & GRAIN MARKETS.

Reported for the American Farmer by J. W & E. Reynolds.

As it regards the Tobacco market, the transactions since our last monthly report, have been very large and at increased rates, with a market unusually brisk for this period of the year, when shipments are about closing. Our quotations for Tobacco, are now higher than they have been before for ten years. Bright common dark crop and second, 5 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; good crop, 7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; good and fine red, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10; ground leaf, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, as per quality. Yet we think that the prospect for a still further rise next spring, is decidedly good, as the crops in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, are represented as being far below an average yield, and the writer of this has recently returned from a visit in the Tobacco section of our State, and found the crops from various causes, such as late planting, hard dashing rains, (very bad on light lands) worms, hail, frost, &c. to be really a very short one, and may in all probability be an inferior one also, so that a still further improvement in prices seems to be inevitable.

WHEAT, good to fair white and red, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 05; prime do 1.05 to 1.10; ordinary, 85 to 95c; superior white for family flour, 1.12 to 1.20. RYE, 60 to 65c. CORN, white 58 to 60c. for old; yellow 60 to 62c. for old; new corn 52 to 55c. OATS, 33 to 37c.

Guano, no change in prices since our last—Peruvian \$35, and Patagonian 38, per ton of 2000 lbs. Supply good.

CATTLE—Prices ranged from \$1.75 to 2.62, on the hoof, equal to \$3.50 a \$5, and averaging \$3.15 gross. The offerings were large this week, and some 358 were left over, beside 663 driven to Philadelphia.

THE MOORE PLOUGH.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

Sir—We were somewhat surprised in noticing in your last No. of the Farmer, the manner in which Mr. Whitman persisted in saying he has always had the Moore Plough for sale. It was far from our intention in our first publication to enter into any thing like public controversy, but since Mr. W. has brought it to a matter of veracity, saying that he only makes the explanation that the *Truth* may be known, we deem it our duty to place the matter in its true light.

As regards the malice and envy of which Mr. W. accuses us, we have only to say, that our malice and envy does not extend beyond a "fair and honorable competition, which it is our intention if possible ever to maintain."

Now in order that the truth may be made known, we subjoin the following extracts from a letter upon the subject, containing a certificate from Palmer Chamberlain, the sole proprietor of the patent right of the Moore Plough for the State of Maryland. After speaking of the manner in which Mr. W. held the three ploughs left with him on commission, May 1848, he says:

"I unexpectedly received a letter from Mr. Whitman, about the 20th of Sep. 1849, requesting me to send him on some Ploughs, stating that he had calls for them, but had none, (those on hand having been sold,) for which he would pay me the cash, and also pay me the proceeds of the sale of the three Ploughs left with him May '48. I informed Mr. Whitman that my arrangements with Maxfield, Mott & Co. were such that I did not feel at liberty to send him any ploughs. I did not send him any, neither has he ever had any of them but the three first named."

"I believe that it may be truly said, that Mr. Mott first introduced the plough into use in the neighborhood of Baltimore. No doubt he sold a number of them before Mr. Whitman disposed of the three left with him."

The subjoined certificate will also go to corroborate that which we have already advanced.

CERTIFICATE.

At the request of Messrs. Hambleton & Didier, I, Palmer Chamberlain, sole owner to the right of the Moore Plough for the State of Maryland, as well as for several other of the States, did leave with Mr. E. Whitman of Baltimore, May the 24th, 1848, three Ploughs to be sold on commission, which ploughs, remained in the possession of Mr. Whitman for more than fifteen months unsold; during that time I made several efforts to obtain possession of the ploughs, and place them in the hands of N. U. Mott; my reasons for wishing to remove them from Mr. Whitman's store, was, that I had been informed, that he, Mr. Whitman, withheld the ploughs from sale, and was doing his utmost to prevent them from being introduced into use. I do not pretend to say I thought it sufficient grounds for me to place the ploughs elsewhere. Sometime during the fall of 48, I gave Mr. Mott an order on Mr. Whitman to let Mr. Mott have the ploughs; Mr. Whitman refused to deliver them; a second order was given with no better effect. How long the ploughs remained unsold in Mr. Whitman's hands I do not know. In Sept. 1849, I received a letter from Mr. Whitman requesting me to send him on some more ploughs, informing me that he had applications for them, but could not meet them, having none of them in his store, those left having been sold. The proceeds of sales Mr. Whitman forwarded to me. I informed Mr. Whitman that my present arrangement with Maxfield, Mott & Co. forbid me in justice to them to let him have any more of the ploughs, having assured them that so long as they done their duty to my satisfaction, no other agency would be given for the sale of the Moore Plough in Baltimore. Mr. Whitman got no further supply, nor never had any but the three left with him May 1848. He is not an agent for the sale of them, nor have I considered him so, for the last two years.

In Oct. 1848, Mr. N. U. Mott became agent. During the winter of 48 and 49, Crumrine, Maxfield & Mott; the spring of 49 I think, Maxfield, Mott & Co. became the agents, and now, and for the last ten months or one year, T. Edward Hambleton and Didier, have been, and are now the sole and only agents in the city of Baltimore. If Mr. Whitman claims to be an agent of the Moore Plough, he does it without any authority from me; he has none of them, nor has he had any of the ploughs on sale for more than a year. Messrs. Hambleton & Didier are the only persons in Baltimore who are in possession of the Moore Plough, or have the right to sell or make them.

PALMER CHAMBERLAIN.

Wilmington, Oct. 18th, 1850.

As for the Truth, we will now leave the public to draw their own conclusions, still persisting that we are the sole agents for the sale of the Moore Plough in the city of Baltimore.

We remain, Yours Respectfully,

Nov. 1. HAMBLETON & DIDIER.

LEONARD SMITH'S

PATENT VENTILATING SMUT MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE received a Gold Medal from the American Institute, New York, at its last Exhibition; a Silver Medal from the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, at its Exhibition at Syracuse in September last, and a Diploma from the Maryland State Agricultural Society, at its Exhibition in the city of Baltimore, in October last, and is highly approved of wherever it has been tried. It can be seen in operation at Geo. Page's Wind Mill, in Washington city; Jas. W. Osborne, Robertson's Mills, in Georgetown; and at Samuel Canby's Mills, at Ellicott's Mills, Md.; at Wm. B. Thomas', Spring Garden Mills, Philadelphia—where persons wishing to examine it can be satisfied of its utility. Orders for Machines will be promptly attended to, if addressed to

LEONARD SMITH, Troy, N. Y.

MORE PREMIUMS!



AT THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held in Baltimore Oct. the 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1850, the following premiums were awarded to E. Whitman, Jr. viz: The first premium for his improved Wrought Iron Railway Horsepower, \$15 For the best Plow in the Plowing Match, Prouty & Mears, \$10 For the best 2 Horse Plow, on the ground, Ruggles, \$6 For the best Hay Press, \$25 For the best Hay and Manure Forks, \$2 For the best Rakes, \$2 For the best Churns, \$4 For the best Field Rollers, \$3 For the best Corn Shellers, \$4 For the best Cultivators, \$1 For the best Cornstalk Cutter and Grinder, \$1 A large stock of the above named premium implements are now for sale at the agricultural warehouse of

E. WHITMAN,

Nov. 1. Cor. of Light and Pratt sts., Baltimore, Md.

PREMIUM WHEAT FANS.

JOHN BAMBOROUGH'S Wheat Fan, sold by E. Whitman, Jr., No. 55 Light Street, Baltimore, was awarded a certificate of pre-eminence over the first premium by the Maryland State Agricultural Society held in Baltimore, Oct. 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1850. Farmers wishing to purchase the best Wheat Fan now in use, will please send their orders.

E. WHITMAN, Jr.,

Nov. 1. Who is sole agent for the State of Maryland.

PREMIUM CORN SHELLERS.

500 of the Cornshellers, which received the first premium at the 3d. Annual Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held in Baltimore, Oct. the 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1850, are now for sale by

E. WHITMAN, Jr.

Nov. 1. No. 55 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

THE PROUTY & MEAR'S Self Sharpening Centre Draft Ploughs, which again received the first premium in the great Plowing Match at the Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Society held in Baltimore, Oct. the 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1850, are for sale by E. WHITMAN, Jr. who is the sole agent for the State of Maryland.

Nov. 1. No. 55 Light Street, Baltimore.

PREMIUM HAY PRESSES.

THE Hay Presses which received the first premium at the 3d Annual Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Society held in Baltimore, Oct. the 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1850, can only be had at the warehouse of E. WHITMAN, Jr.,

Nov. 1. No. 55 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

PREMIUM CORNSTALK CUTTER & GRINDERS, which received the first premium at the 3d Annual Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held in Baltimore, Oct. the 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1850; the only machines that fully answer the purposes, and for sale by

E. WHITMAN, Jr.

Nov. 1. No. 55 Light Street, Balto. Md.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, SHELLERS of a variety of patterns, **CORN & COB CRUSHERS**, Portable **GRIST MILLS** and **MILL WORK**, all warranted, and at the lowest prices, manufactured and for sale by

MURRAY & CLARK, Millwrights and Machinists, No. 21 York street, near Light street, Baltimore.

We refer to former advertisements in the "Farmer" for the names of farmers, planters and others, who have purchased our implements and machinery, and who have borne testimony as to their value. Aug. 1. tf.



A. G. MOTT, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER.

No. 38 Essex street, near the Belair Market, Baltimore. Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Grain Cradles, and all of the best and most approved Agricultural Implements in use.

Agents for the celebrated N. York Wiley and Empir Plow Castings. mar 1



COTTINGHAM & WILLETT, Manufacturers of Ploughs, Agricultural Implements, &c. near Pratt St. Wharf, fronting on Grant and Ellicott streets, next door to Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle, Baltimore, keep constantly on hand a general assortment, and are prepared to execute all orders for **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS** and **MACHINERY** at the shortest notice, and on as favorable terms as can be had in the city, having recently fitted up a factory in **PLATT STREET, between Eddow and Poca streets**, for the purpose, where they are prepared to manufacture every article in their line and can assure their friends and the public, that their work will be executed with faithfulness, and the materials of the best quality, and they flatter themselves that all articles sold by them, will favorably compare with any to be obtained elsewhere. The farmers and planters of Maryland and the neighboring States, may find it to their interest to call and examine their stock, and judge for themselves. Among the machines they keep on hand, will be found **COTTINGHAM & WILLETT'S** Improved Fists **HORSE POWER**, with wrought shafts, and various other levers, stationary and Railway Powers, and Threshers of various sizes and patterns—**PLOUGHS** of every variety—**Fanning Mills** of the most approved patterns—**Harrows, Cultivators, Drills, Horse Rakes, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Crushers, &c. &c.**—Castings of every description. Repairing done with expedition and fidelity. Sell

DUVALL & IGLEHART, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 78 LIGHT STREET WHARF,

Invite the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and general assortment of **GROCERIES**, embracing every article in that line of business, and which they will sell upon pleasing and liberal terms, and at the lowest prices. Any one in want of any article in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They will also pay particular attention to the sale of all kinds of produce.

J. W. & E. REYNOLDS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS' AGENTS, Light street Wharf, Baltimore,

KEEP constantly on hand a carefully selected stock of **FAMILY GROCERIES**, in order to furnish their customers at the lowest rates and on the best terms. They also furnish (on a credit of 9 months) **Guano, Lime, Ashes and Salt**, for agricultural purposes, at the lowest prices. Sept-17

A NEW HARDY CARD CLIMBER.

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLIMBER, *Calcestria pubescens*, recently introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, proves perfectly hardy in New England, having stood in the grounds here the past winter without the least protection. Trained to a single pillar, say 10 feet in height, it is a very striking and beautiful object, from the middle of June till cold weather, during which time it is covered with a profusion of large double flowers, of a delicate rose color. It is very ornamental planted in patches like the verbenas; makes an admirable screen, and is very effective in young plantations, belts or shrubberies, trailing prettily on the surface, and running up the lower branches of trees in a very picturesque manner. It is, therefore, particularly suited for ornamenting Cemeteries and public gardens. Its culture is very simple, and it thrives in any good garden soil. When required in considerable quantities, it is best to start them under glass in February or March, but the tubers may also be planted in the open ground in May. The subscriber will send to order by mail or express, October 20th, tubers sufficient for 100 plants at \$5.00; for 50 plants, \$3.00; with directions for propagation and culture. Strong plants in pots in April, \$1.50 per pair

B. M. WATSON.

Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. Sept. 1, 1850.



C. H. DRURY, Hollingsworth street corner of Pratt—Head of the Basin—having completed his establishment with Foundry connected, for the making of his own Castings, is prepared to furnish all varieties of **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and CASTINGS**, made to pattern of the best material.

The following is a list of **PLOWS** kept constantly on hand: Davis, of the different numbers, for wrought and cast shears, S. & M., Chenoweth, Wiley, 2 and 3 furrow, No. 0, Hill side, No. 1 and 3 Connecticut—Beach Improved or Posey Plow, with common Davis cast shear—Self-sharpener or wrought shear—Corn Cultivators, plain and expanding—Tobacco do.—Wheat Fans—Corn shellers with double hopper—Old Virginia and Virginia sheller—Harrows—superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles—Revolving Horse Rakes—Cylindrical straw Cutters, &c. &c. Horse Power **GRIST MILLS**, a very useful and saving article, and coming into general use. **HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES**, of these I need not say any thing, as wherever they have been in use any time, they are preferred to all others.

C. H. D. will this year make a smaller size Power & Thresher. (price of Power, \$100, Thresher, \$50, Band, \$10, or when taken together, complete, \$150 cash.) Persons in want of Implements made of the best material, and put together in the strongest and best manner to answer the purpose for which they are intended, are invited to call on the subscriber. je1

GUANO.

PERUVIAN and **PATAGONIA GUANO**, late importation, and superior quality—for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by **WM. ROBINSON**, No. 4 Hollingsworth street, near Pratt St. wharf. Baltimore Aug. 1. tf.

GUANO.

PERUVIAN, of the latest importations, per Kirkland & Jno. G. Cofer. Also, Patagonian, No. 3 and 3, warranted equal to any in this city. Also, Ground Plaster in barrels. For sale by **S. FENBY & BRO.** Corner Gay and Pratt street.

GROUND PLASTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters that he is now receiving a large and selected lot of an extra quality of **Lump Gypsum**, direct from particular mines, (the purity of which he has had tested by various analyses) from which he is manufacturing a superior article of **Ground Plaster**, warranted pure, and each barrel of full weight and in good shipping order—marked with his own name. For sale on the most favorable terms.

WM. A. DUNNINGTON, Steam Plaster Mill, G. Hughes st., on the Basin. Orders received at **CAPT. ASA NEEDHAM'S STORE**, No. 104 Light street wharf. Sept 1

LIME.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish Building and Agricultural Lime at the depot on the Back Basin, corner of Eden and Lancaster-sts., which they will warrant to give satisfaction, it being burnt from pure **Ann Lime Stone**, equal to any found in the United States. Orders may be left with **WILLIAM ROBINSON**, No. 15 Hollingsworth-street, near Pratt.

tf **PELL & ROBINSON, City Block.**

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.

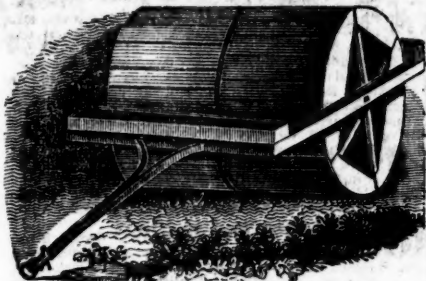
THE Subscriber is *Sole Agent in Baltimore*, for the sale of **CHICKERING'S CELEBRATED IRON FRAMED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO PORTES**, and is constantly receiving supplies from the factory in Boston, which are sold at the same prices as charged by Mr. Chickering.

Chickering's Pianos are unquestionably the best instruments manufactured in the United States. In regard to superior quality of tone, touch, durability, and all the essential qualities of a Piano, they are admitted by the most eminent Pianists to be equal to Erard's, of Paris, or Broadwood's, of London.—Although there are several factories in Boston and New York of high reputation, Mr. Chickering undoubtedly stands at the head, possessing eminent talent, skill, untiring industry and experience of some 35 years as a manufacturer of pianos, with abundant means to enable him to carry out his plans in producing the very best instruments.

Orders from the country, untrusted to the subscriber, either for Pianos, Music, or any article in his line of business, will be faithfully executed. **F. D. BENTEN,** 181 Baltimore street. jy 16*

BITUMINOUS COAL, IN POWDER—AND POUDETTE, FOR MANURE—For sale at \$1.75 per bbl., by **WILLIAM CHILD,** Oct-12* No. 78 South street, Bowly's wharf.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO., Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 62 Light street, Baltimore.



WHEN all of R. SINCLAIR & CO.'S most prominent Machinery, Plows, &c., have received dozens of premiums, it becomes unnecessary to designate. Therefore, they offer the following to the notice of their customers, viz: Cylindrical Straw Cutters, price \$25, 30, 37 and 45 each.

Do. do. with Corn Stalk Lacerator attached, \$6, 8 and 10 per sett.

Green's Patent Raw Hyde Repeating Straw and Hay Cutters, \$10 to 30.

Common sorts, \$5 a 10.

Corn and Cob Crushers, a most valuable machine, \$30.

Corn Sheller, Improved, single and double, iron spout, \$10 a 16.

Virginia Corn Sheller, for hand or horse power, a prime machine, \$30.

Gold-borough's, Smith's, and Cylinder Corn Shellers, for horse power, \$40 a 55.

Corn Mills, made with Cologne and French Burr Stones, excellent, \$110 a 135.

Fanning Mills.—Important improvements are made in their Fanning Mills, which greatly reduces labor and passes the grain rapidly and in fine order—price, \$25, 30 a 35.

Vegetable Cutters, for cutting beets, pumpkins, &c. for feeding stock—price, \$30.

Railway Horse Powers, made on the wrought iron plan, with extra finish—price, \$75 a 100.

Sweep Horse Powers, 2 sizes, and made on the most simple and durable plan—price, \$100 a 135.

Thrashing Machines, adapted to the above powers, of admirable construction—price, \$35, 40, 50 a 60.

Straw Carriers or Separators—price, \$15, 18 a 20.

Wheat Drills.—These machines have undergone important improvements since last season—price, \$75, 80 a 100.

Plows.—Relative to Plows, they have an almost endless variety. Among them will be found patterns equal to any in the United States—prices variable.

Cultivators and Cultivating Plows.

Large Seeding Cultivators, made with right and left times, \$16.

Common and Expanding Cultivators, \$4.50 a 6.

2 and 3 Furrow Echelon Plows, for seeding, \$5.50 a 6.50.

Harrows.—Expanding and Hinge, Stationary, Angular, Square Drags, &c., \$5 a 18.

Iron Field Rollers—price, \$55.

Sub-soil Plows, for 1 a 3 horses, \$5.50 a 15.

Subsoiling Instruments, attachable to the ordinary Plow—a late invention, and valuable, \$5.

Also, Corn and Seed Drills; Horse, Hay and Gleaning Rakes, Or Yokes and Bows; Churns, several sorts and latest improved; Grindstones on friction rollers; Agricultural Furnace and Cauldrons; Bush and Root Pullers and Cutters, for clearing; Post Hole Augurs; Spades; Shovels, Mattocks and Picks; Horse Scoops; Apple Peers; Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Patent Wrenches. GARDEN and FIELD TOOLS—A general assortment.

Seed Grain of all kinds.

Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Herd Grass, Lucerne, White Clover, Vetches, Kentucky Blue Grass, English Ray Grass; Garden, Flower and Herb Seeds.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants supplied at the shortest notice, from the Claimont Nursery and Seed Gardens—warranted true to marks.

Catalogues supplied gratis, which give cuts and description of the above machinery, list of tools and seeds; also, short and correct information relative to time of sowing seed, and quantity sown per acre, directions for planting orchards; also, 120 receipts for managing stock, and other agricultural and domestic information, comprising a full descriptive Catalogue and Planter's Guide.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.,
62 Light street.

Report of Dr. James Higgins, STATE AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST.

For sale at this office—Price 15 cts.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—GEORGE PAGE, Machinist & Manufacturer, Baltimore st. West of Schroeder st. Baltimore, is now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in his line. He can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by stream, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from \$85 to \$200, and each simple, strong and powerful. His Horse Power & Thrashing Machine, he is prepared to supply at the low price of \$125 complete; the Thrashing Machines without the horse power, according to size, at \$30, 40, 65 and \$75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter's Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, \$165.

AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED STOCK.—Stock Cattle of the different breeds, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. purchased to order and carefully shipped to any part of the United States—for which a reasonable commission will be charged.

All letters, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Address AARON CLEMENT,

Sept. Cedar st. above 2th, Philadelphia.

BONE-DUST AND POUDRETTE ESTABLISHMENT.

On Harris' Creek, at Canton, Baltimore.

THOMAS BAYNES, continues the manufacture of POU-DRETTE, and is prepared to supply any orders for the same.—The article manufactured by him, will be found probably more valuable than any made in the Eastern cities. His BONE-DUST weighs from 55 to 60 lbs. to the bushel, and is as fine as any article sold in this market. Price of Bone Dust, 55 cents per bushel. Poudrette, \$1.19 per barrel. Persons sending their carts or wagons to the factory, can obtain the Poudrette at 20 cents per bushel.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, being located in Baltimore, and having a general acquaintance with the business portion of the city, offers his services as Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, viz: Houses and Lots, Farms, &c. In addition, he is prepared to make Collections in all sections of the State. Business entrusted to his care will meet with despatch.

JAMES MCNEAL, Jr.,
272 East Baltimore st.

References—Geo. M. GILL, Esq.

SAM'L SANDS,
JOSHUA VANSANT, " Oct1-2t

Albion Life Insurance Company.
LONDON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE,

Was Instituted in 1805,
WITH A CAPITAL OF \$5,000,000.

Example of Rates of Insurance for \$100.

Age next birthday.	For one year.	For seven years.	Life without profits.	Life with profits.
25	98	1 03	1 92	2 17
30	1 06	1 13	2 19	2 48
35	1 19	1 25	2 55	2 68
40	1 31	1 44	3 00	3 38

Insurances are undertaken by the Company at all ages, from 10 to 74, and to any amount not exceeding \$15,000, nor less than \$500 upon any one life. Persons may reside in the Southern States or West Indies all the year by paying extra.

Prospectus with rates, and every information can be had on application to the agents. GUEST & GILMOR,

Jan1 1f No. 50, S. Gay street, Baltimore.

IRON WIRE.

500 BUNDLES IRON WIRE, including all numbers, suitable for Fencing, for sale by

E. L. PARKER & CO.
Cor. Calvert and Lombard streets.

mar1-2t

P. S. CHAPPELL, Office, Howard Building, No. 158 Lombard street, between Hanover and Charles, (4 doors from former office). Offers for sale, Oil of

Vitriol or Sulphuric Acid, of his own manufacture, for dissolving Bones. See his advertisement in July No. for other articles for Agricultural purposes.

Sept. 1st.

HUSSEY'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber in advertising his Mowing and Reaping Machines, which are now being made with great improvements for another season, embraces this occasion to inform farmers at a distance that his machine received the highest premium from the Agricultural Society of the State of Maryland at a former Show, as well as from many other societies in the country on several occasions. For the information of farmers who may not be acquainted with the fact, the subscriber will state, that it is a standing rule with the Agricultural Society of the State of Maryland that no machine shall receive these premiums a second time, however superior it may be to all others. This fact will explain why an inferior machine will of course get the premium, although a better one be on the ground at the same time. It will be seen that the Society's premium was awarded at their late show in Baltimore to Mr. M'Keever of Winchester, Va., for a Reaper, which is of English origin. The first Reaper of the kind made in the country, known to the subscriber, was made by Robert Burns, Esq., merchant of the city of Baltimore, about ten years ago; another was made in New Jersey about six years ago by Woodward; the same machine is now revived by M'Keever. It will appear to farmers at a distance, who do not charge their memories with the rules and regulations of such bodies, that the Agricultural Society of the State of Maryland, have, in 1850, given the preference to the old English contrivance. The subscriber respectfully suggests to the members of that Society, whether their proceedings in the rule above named will not be likely in some cases to mislead distant farmers, who are looking up to the Society's proceedings for information. The subscriber's Reaper has been in use sixteen years; those farmers who purchased the first made in the State of Maryland thirteen years ago, are now getting new ones of the same stamp, with improvements.

The subscriber congratulates the farmers of the country, on the brisk competition now in the field; his own Reaper will be of course improved by it, to the advantage of a large number of purchasers the coming season, who are certain to get good machines, and the thanks of their friend,

Nov. 1.

OBERD HUSSEY.

Top Dressing—Notice to Farmers.

KETTLEWELL & DAVISON'S

AGRICULTURAL SALTS.

Farmers are informed that we have still on hand a small quantity of our Renovator, the best manure for top dressing in the world. This can be authenticated by certificates of the most successful and practical Agriculturists. Those, therefore, whose grain bears an unpromising look, may save it by an application of those salts—it is sown like plaster, broadcast upon the wheat, one bbl. (\$3) to the acre; which by timely caution may save a crop, independent of the permanent improvement its application will and must render to the soil.

This to the Farmer is a subject worthy of reflection and experiment.

KETTLEWELL & DAVISON.

Office, Counting room of Ober & M'Conkey, wholesale Druggists, Corner of Lombard and Hanover sts.
Factory, Federal Hill.

Nov. 1-1t

Myers & Smith's Patent Air-Tight SASH FASTENERS,—Patented 1850,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

THIS Fastener has great advantage over all others, as it enables you to lock it when down, and also locking it at any point, without disfiguring the sash or frame by the insertion of holes. It keeps the sash from rattling, and makes it air-tight. It also enables you to let the top sash down in the same way.

They can be had at the hardware store of Edward May, 160 Franklin street, Baltimore.

Nov. 1-1t

COLEMAN'S EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL TOUR—in 1 or 2 vols.; price \$5, for sale at this office.

Oct-1t

Bennett's Poultry Book.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

110 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Will publish, on the 10th of March,

THE POULTRY BOOK

—AND—

FOWL BREEDERS' GUIDE,

The above for sale by booksellers generally throughout the country, and at the office of the "American Farmer," Baltimore, by

[marl 4t]

SAMUEL SANDS.



Importation of Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Gooseberry, Currant & Raspberry Bushes, to arrive in October.

1500 PEAR TREES, standard and dwarf, embracing all the best varieties known in this country and in Europe. We name, in part, Bartlett Summer, Franc Real, Flemish Beauty, Andrews, Beurre Rose, Virgalea, Maria Louise, Napoleon, Beurre de Aremberg, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre Dail, Columbia, Passe Colmar, Glout Moreau, Knight's Monarch, Easter Beurre, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Chaumontel, Van Mons, Leon Le Clerc, with many other varieties, all deserving the fruit grower's attention.

1000 PLUM TREES, standard and dwarf, embracing the following choice varieties: Cocoe, Golden Drop, Green Gage, Holling's Superb, Imperial Gage, Jefferson, Lamar's Favorite, Blue Imperative, Columbia, White Magnum Bonum, Winter Damason, Late Red, Delmon Dull, Washington, Ideknutt, Imperative, &c.

600 CHERRY TREES, standard and dwarf, Black Tartarian, Late, Early Purple, Knight's Early Black, Knight's Bigreau, Elton, Transcendant, Black-heart, Belle de Chusey, Late Duke, Kentish. Every tree will be warranted true to its name.

4000 GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, including the finest English and Scotch varieties.

4000 FRUITFUL and FRANCONIA RASPBERRY PLANTS. The Fulstoft is a new English variety of the highest reputation. The fruit is of the richest flavor, and is borne for a long time in succession. It ripens about the same time as the Red Antwerp, and is the finest red Raspberry known. The Franconia is hardy, very large and productive; fruit firm, and bears carriage to market well.

500 VICTORIA CURRANT, a new English variety. The bushes are long, berries very large, bright red, and hang long on the bush in perfection. Also,

500 MOSS ROSE PLANTS, including all the most approved varieties, and a number of the finest Ornamental Trees, suitable for pleasure grounds.

Gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will please apply to
JAMES CAIRNS,
Oct-1 at John Boyd & Son's, 14 South Gay street

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Millers, Farmers and others, to his new invention of SCALES, which, for convenience cannot be excelled; he will sell on very reasonable terms. He obtained the premium for his scales at the Maryland Institute, — they were also exhibited at the Cattle Show.

JESSE MARDEN,
Corner South Charles and Baldwin streets,
je 1 BALTIMORE.



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